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No 4

# THE NUMISMATIST

An Illustrated Monthly for Those Interested  
in Coins, Medals and Paper Money.

APRIL, 1925



FRANK G. DUFFIELD, EDITOR

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## NUMISMATIST

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### UNITED STATES CENTS AFTER ESTABLISHMENT OF MINT.

#### FINE TO UNCIRCULATED.

79.	1826	Close date. Ex. fine. Light brown. A-3	\$ 3.00
80.	1826	Wide date. Unc. Stars sharp. Brown. Die broken on border between 7th and 8th star	3.00
81.	1827	Star points to point of diadem. 1 under point of bust. Very fine. Brown	1.00
82.	1828	Large date. Ex. fine. R Unc. Light brown steel color. A-8.	6.00
83.	1828	Small date. Fine. Dent in field before face. Rare	3.25
84.	1828	Small date. Very fine. Even impression. Light brown color. Rare. A-10	6.00
85.	1830	Innerline. Orange olive. Stars well up. Beautiful. Unc.	3.00
86.	1830	Same. Stars flat. Unc. Lustrous brown color	3.00
87.	1830	Same. Proof. Bright red. Beckwith Collection from Sargent.	34.00
88.	1831	Star points to diadem. 1 without point and distant. 3 high. R. Leaf half under F. T. higher than CEN. Unc. Orange brown	3.00
89.	1831	Same. Ex. fine. Abrasion in field before nose	1.00
90.	1831	Wide date with large pointed 1's; star points back of diadem. R. Same. Ex. fine. Strong border and stars. Brown	2.00
91.	1831	Close date, 3 rather low. Star points back of diadem. Cracked around stars. R. Leaf extends under length of foot of F. T. below CEN. Unc. Strong stars. Brown	4.00
92.	1831	Close date. Star higher and far r. of diadem. R. Leaf points beyond S. Very fine. Light olive	1.00
93.	1832	Unc. Bright red. Sharp stars, and borders. Rare. Beckwith Collection	15.00
94.	1832	Wide even date. Very fine. Light brown. Scarce	1.00
95.	1833	Unc. Sharp even impression. Lustrous light olive. Beautiful specimen	6.00
96.	1834	Uncirculated. Bright red. Small, close date. Fourth star r. points to bend of curl. A-1	8.00
97.	1834	Same. Die cracked around stars. Unc. Beautiful light orange olive with traces of red	4.50
98.	1834	Same. Orange olive color	4.00
99.	1834	Large stars and letters. Unc. Beautiful orange olive and red. A-2. Die cracked around stars	10.00
100.	1834	Same. Beautiful light brown olive. A-2	4.00
101.	1834	Same. Very fine. Light olive. A-2	1.50
102.	1834	Same. Profile double struck. V. fine. Orange. A-2	1.50
103.	1835	Head with smiling expression and high pointed diadem. Small date and stars. Die cracked ear to date. Unc. Orange	3.00

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Lists of coins in any series quoted, or coins sent on approval to collectors known to me or on receipt of satisfactory reference, or against cash, when any not suitable may be returned and money will be refunded.

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## Oglethorpe Honored.

By WALDO C. MOORE.

The recent activities anent the last resting place of Gen. James Oglethorpe has suggested a near-numismatic write-up.

God grows things in a marvelous and mysterious way, whether it be a tree or a mountain, a nation or a man. Oglethorpe, the colonizer, was such an example. Before the Georgia colonizer came to America he was led along many rugged paths and into queer lands, where he had grilling experiences.



JAMES EDWARD OGLETHORPE. Governor Oglethorpe in later life.  
(After the painting by Ravanet.)

James Edward Oglethorpe, founder of Georgia, the last of the famous thirteen, was born in England in June, 1687. At 18 he was a soldier. He entered the English Parliament when 33 and soon after taking his seat in that dignified body he began making history, and all of it was to the good. While in Parliament his attention was drawn to the miserable condition of the debtors' prisons, lately replenished by the bursting of the South Sea Bubble, and he devised the plan to transplant the unfortunate inmates to the wilderness of America.

General Oglethorpe was a singularly practical man despite his mighty power of vision. He had heard of America, a wonderful land of hope; a beautiful, giving land, which called out all that was highest and best in a man, and out of this best it molded something that was still better, and that something was called "a real American."

Oglethorpe, with his little band of high adventurers, landed in Georgia in January, 1733, locating at Savannah, and during the 50 years following accomplished a work that seems beyond the power of one man and the limit of one life.

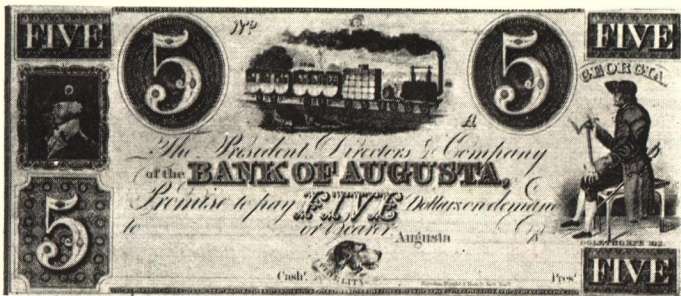
"Oglethorpe is indefatigable," wrote a Carolinian who visited the little

colony. "He is well beloved by all his people, who call him father and go to him for everything." His amazing character is so many-sided that to describe it is like trying to picture the beauties of a rose-cut diamond.

In 1736 Oglethorpe brought John and Charles Wesley and George Whitefield from England to impart religious instruction to the Southern colonists. When John Adams went as Minister to England, in 1784, the General congratulated him as a representative of American Independence.



No. 3.



No. 4.



No. 5.

Great length of days was granted Oglethorpe. They were good days, glad days, for he lived 98 years. Burke regarded him as "far more extraordinary than any figure of romance, for he founded a province and lived to see it severed from the empire which created it, and become an independent State."

Oglethorpe died in England, 1785, from a violent fever. He was buried not far distant from where it is claimed Pocahontas was buried. Recently a movement was launched to bring the body of Georgia's founder to Savan-



nah, but because of the storm of protest in England the request was soon withdrawn.

James Oglethorpe, in military dress, appears on the following State and bank notes of the Commonwealth of Georgia:

No. 1—The State of Georgia, \$5, Milledgeville, Ga., January 15, 1862. Black and red note. Oglethorpe in center. Bradbeer No. 5. Howell, engraver, Savannah.



No. 6.



No. 7.



No. 8.

No. 2—\$5 as No. 1. Note shorter. Black face, with red on back, an error.

No. 3—\$5 as No. 1, but dated January 15, 1865. Bradbeer No. 33.

No. 4—Bank of Augusta, \$5, Augusta, Georgia. Black. Oglethorpe to right. Rawdon, Wright & Hatch, New York, engravers. Wismer No. 158.

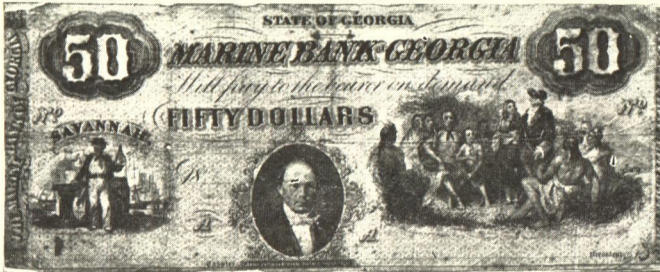
No. 5—\$10 as No. 4. Oglethorpe to upper left. Wismer No. 159.



No. 6—\$10 as No. 4. Oglethorpe to lower right. Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson, New York, engravers. Wismer No. 160.

No. 7—\$20 as No. 4. Oglethorpe to upper right. Wismer No. 164.

No. 8—\$50 as No. 4. Oglethorpe to upper right. Engravers not given, but attributed to Rawdon, Wright & Hatch, New York. Wismer No. 168.



No. 9.

No. 9—Marine Bank of Georgia, \$50, Savannah, Ga. Black and red. Oglethorpe in council with Indians. American Bank Note Company, engravers. Wismer No. 638.

It will be remembered that Oglethorpe possessed a fine military training. But the wise founder of Georgia relied upon other means than military action to win the good-will of the Indians. Oglethorpe lost no time in seeking an interview with Chief Tomo Chichi, who was held in great respect by the dusky inhabitants. The wise old sachem presented Oglethorpe with a bison skin, on the under side of which was painted the figure of an eagle.



Oglethorpe's Interview with Tomo-Chichi.  
(Illustrations by permission of The Jones Publishing Company, Cincinnati, Ohio.)

"Here," said he, "is a buffalo skin, adorned with the head and feathers of an eagle. The eagle means speed, and the buffalo strength. The English are as swift as the eagle, and strong as the buffalo. Like the eagle, they flew hither over great waters, and, like the buffalo, nothing can withstand them. But the feathers of the eagle are soft, and signify kindness, and the skin of the buffalo is covering, and signifies protection. Let these, then, remind them to be kind and protect us."



## Medals of Columbus.

By MALCOLM STORER.

(CONTINUED FROM LAST MONTH.)

33. Obv., CHICAGO . 21 OCTBR 1892 GUANANANI . 12 OCTR . 1492 on raised band. Columbus on stern of vessel steering, guided by Light, who holds his right hand. A compass with N E S W in the four quarters. Rev., ESPOSIZIONE UNIVERSALE CHICAGO 1893 IN MEMORIA DELL' ILLUSTRE NAVIGATORE CRISTOFORO COLOMBO on tablet. Heraldic eagle above and capitol below. 65mm. By Schmalfelt.
- \* 34. Obv., COLUMBUS 1492-1892. Bust with smooth face slightly to left. Rev., FATHER . SAVIOUR . DEFENDER. Busts of Washington, Lincoln and Grant to left. 30mm. Copper.
35. Obv., COLUMBUS 1492-1892. Bearded bust with ruff facing. Rev., As last. 30mm. Copper.
36. Obv., SOUVENIR MEDAL WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION CHICAGO. In circle, two busts, over which COLUMBUS and O. W. S. FERRIS. Between the busts and below, 1492 1893 a crown over a lyre. THE FERRIS WHEEL DIMENSIONS HEIGHT 268 FEET WEIGHT 4900 TONS CAPACITY 2160 PERSONS ENGINES 2000 HORSE POWER. Rev., FERRIS WHEEL GREATEST MECHANICAL ACHIEVEMENT OF THE AGE. In circle, view of the Wheel. 38mm. Aluminum.
37. Obv., \* 1492-1892 \* Bust of Columbus facing. Rev., F X PAQUET — MEDALS . COINS & TOKENS BOUGHT . SOLD . & EXCHANGED — CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED — Ex., P. O. BOX. 378 OTTAWA.
38. Obv., CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS. Bust to left. Ex., 1492-1892. Rev., FOUR HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA. A ship. Below, CELEBRATED IN NEW YORK . OCT. 8 TO 12 1892. Am. N. & A. Soc. Ex. No. 46.
- \* 39. Obv., as last, but bust full face. Rev., as last. 31mm. Bronze.
40. Obv., as last, but bust in circle nearly facing. Rev., as last.
41. Obv., CHRISTOP . COLUMBUS. Bust facing, with wide lace collar. Ex., PATENTED 1892. Rev., FOUR HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA CELEBRATED IN THE UNITED STATES Oct 21 . 1892 etc.
- \* 42. Obv., CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS. Bust half length, slightly to right. Rev., FROM DEEPEST BARBARISM TO HIGHEST CIVILIZATION below. In field, radiant Divine Eye over two wreaths, with 1492 and 1892. FOUR HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA CELEBRATED IN THE UNITED STATES OCT. 21, 1892. 31mm. White metal.
43. Obv., CRISTOBAL COLON DESCUBRIDOR DE AMERICA. Statue in open space. Ex., \* 1492-1892 \* Rev., in wreath G. LOHSE Y CIA SUCS MEXICO.
44. Obv., CRISTOFORO COLUMBO \* NATO 1458 MORTO 1506. Bust three quarters to left, holding map. Rev., Arms of Genoa. Below, figures of Italy and American watching the departing caravels. 90mm.
45. 50mm.
46. 38mm.
47. 28mm.
48. 57mm. (?)
- \* 49. Obv., CRISTOFORO COLOMBO. Beardless bust to right. Signed, C GIROMETTI. F. Rev., GENOVA AGLI SCIENZIATI IN ITALIANI 1846. — 56mm. Bronze.
50. Obv., EN COMMEMORACION CRISTOBAL COLON. Rev., HONOR Y GLORIA 12 OCTUBRE 1492. Weyl Cat., 147, 4024.
51. Obv., STATUA A CRISTOFORO COLOMB. RICORDE DELLA COLONIA ITALIANA A GUATEMALA 1492 1892. Rev., INAUGURATA IN GUATEMALA 10 GIUNIO 1894. 24mm.



52. Obv., CRISTOFORO COLOMBO. Bust to left. Ex., IV CENTENARIO. Signed J. R. LIMA. Rev., INAUGURAZIONE EDIFICIO ITALIANO. In circle, IQUIQUE 12 OTTOBRE 1892. 28mm. Medina, Pl. XXXII, 3.
- \* 53. Obv., CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS DISCOVERER OF AMERICA. Beardless half length in cloak to left, back to observer. Rev., IN COMMEMORATION OF THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION 1893. Crowned female seated to right with sceptre in outstretched left hand. Left elbow, bearing wreath, rests on tablet, on which CHICAGO MAY TO OCTOBER. Against her to left, globe with Western Hemisphere. To right, a caravel anchored. Signed, L. CHR. LAUER. NURNBERG. 70mm. Bronze.
54. Obv., COLUMBIAN SOUVENIR MEDAL. CHICAGO WORLD'S FAIR 1893. Bust of Columbus slightly to right, with cap. Rev., on scroll, IN GOD WE TRUST. Man of war. Below, MAN OF WAR. Ex., PATENT APPLIED FOR. Tin shell, with views inside.
55. Obv., Caravel to left. Rev., in scroll, ITALY COLUMBUS DAY AMERICA WHITEHEAD HOAG CO NEWARK NJ. Copper.
56. Obv., Monument with tablet, on which A COLON OCT. 12 DE 1892 over shield. On capitals of pillar, a statue of Columbus. Signed, C(argetano) O(campo) G(rabador). Rev., JUNTA COLOMBINA DE MEXICO AL DESCUBRIDOR DE AMERICA EL SUPREMO GOBIERNO DE LOS ESTADOS VNIDOS MEXICANOS 1492-1892. A. J. N., 1896, July.
57. Obv., COLUMBUS 1492-1892. Bust facing to right. Rev., LANDING. Columbus and followers stepping on shore. Am. N. & A. S. Exhib., 79.
58. Obv., COLUMBUS 1492 1892. Draped bust to right. Rev., LANDING OF COLUMBUS. Columbus and followers kneeling on shore.
59. Obv., COLUMBUS 1492 1892. Draped bust to right. Rev., LANDING OF COLUMBUS. Eight figures. Columbus with royal standard in centre. Pin inscribed NEW YORK.
- \* 60. Obv., COLUMBUS 1492-1892. Bearded bust with ruff, slightly to right. Rev., to left, Columbus kneeling on shore with two followers. To right, two caravels with sails aback. Ex., LANDING OF COLUMBUS. 26mm. Copper.
- \* 61. Obv., WORLDS FAIR SOUVENIR. View of Fair. Rev., a globe on which view of landing. Below, LANDING OF— Ex., PAT'D DEC. 1. 1891.
62. Obv., WORLD'S FAIR 1893. Bust of Columbus. Rev., LORD'S PRAYER—SMALLEST EVER COINED. The same, complete. 10mm. Brass.
- \* 63. Obv., Beardless head to right. Below, COLUMBUS. Rev., Building. Below, MACHINERY HALL. 25mm. Brass.
64. Obv., \* THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION \* CHICAGO 1893. Maura bust of Columbus encircled by branches. Rev., MANUFACTURIES AND LIBERAL ARTS —.
65. Obv., 2193 THIRD AVENUE NEW YORK WINE AND LIQUOR WAREHOUSE. Bust of Columbus facing. Rev., MAX STONER & CO. Eagle facing. 31mm.
- \* 66. Obv., CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS 1492. Laureated bearded bust in armor to left. Rev., MEMORIAL. MISS. SOCIETY EV. ASSOCIATION. In closed laurel wreath, 1893. 32mm. White metal.
67. Obv., CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS. Statue with map in right hand. Ex., 1492 OCT 12 1892. Rev., MEMORIAL OF THE QUADRICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA AND OF THE UNVEILING OF THE MONUMENT TO COLUMBUS DONATED TO THE CITY OF NEW YORK BY THE ITALIAN CITIZENS.
68. MILAN. Italian Congress of Navigation. By Johnson. Obv., Columbus and Leonardo da Vinci. 47x66mm.



69. Obv., \* THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION \* CHICAGO 1893. Maura bust of Columbus, encircled by branches. Rev., MINES —
70. Obv., CHRISTOPHERUS COLUMB. Bust to right. Signed, PETIT F. Rev., NATUS AN. MCCCCXLII COQUIRETI AD GENUAM OBIIT IN VALLE OLETT APUD HISPANOS AN. M. D. VI. — SERIES NUMISMATICA UNIVERSALIS VIRORUM ILLUSTRUM — M. D. CCC. XIX. DURAND EDIDIT. On edge, MONACHII incused. 41mm. Bronze.
71. Obv., as last. Rev., as last, but M. D. CCC. XXI.
72. Obv., eagle with arms of Italy on breast. Rev., NAVE . CRISTOFORO . COLOMBO . \* 1895, anchor. Rev., Suisse de la Num. 1897 . p. 208. By M. V. Schlatter. On launch of ship at Geneva.
- \* 73. Obv., CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS. Beardless bust with cap slightly to right. Ex., 1492. Rev., NEBRASKA STATE FAIR LINCOLN . 1893. In field, SOUVENIR between scrolls. 37mm. White metal.
74. Obv., Bust of Columbus to right in crossed branches. Rev., Arms of New York. NEW YORK COLUMBIAN CELEBRATION COMMITTEE OF 100. Eight-line inscription depending from four bars connected by chains.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

## The Discovery of Gold in California.

In the February issue of THE NUMISMATIST there was a very interesting and instructive article on the story of the Beaver coins of Oregon, by Mr. George A. Pipes. This article shows that Mr. Pipes has a very comprehensive knowledge of the Beaver coins and their origin, and I enjoyed reading it very much, but his reference to the discovery of gold in California was not quite according to the facts. In the beginning of the fourth paragraph of this article he says: "This state of things continued until two men from Oregon found a nugget on the land of John Sutter, on the present site of Sacramento, California."

The items to which I would like to take exception are that the two men were not from Oregon and that the discovery of gold was not made on the present site of Sacramento, but was rather as follows:

"It has been authenticated that gold had been discovered in California prior to 1848 in the mountains north of San Fernando, in Southern California, but the discovery was unimportant and without result. It remained for James W. Marshall, a native of New Jersey and a Californian by choice and adoption, to make the discovery in January, 1848, which set the whole civilized world on fire with excitement. The historic spot was on the South Fork of the American River, where the present little town of Coloma, in El Dorado county, now stands. The spot is permanently marked by a magnificent towering monument, capped by a life-like sculptured figure of Marshall, the discoverer.

"The incidents which lead up to Marshall's presence at Coloma are interesting, as well as important. Marshall was a good timber man and well informed as to milling operations. Owing to his skill in these matters, he found employment in California with Capt. John A. Sutter, a Swiss, but a naturalized citizen of the Republic of Mexico. Sutter built a fort, which was located within the present municipality of Sacramento, where he carried on quite an extensive trade, and with keen foresight he saw that peace (war being on between the United States and Mexico) would inevitably arrive and that there would come a great many people to California.

"Consequently, Sutter entered into a partnership with Marshall for a sawmill to be built on the South Fork of the American River. Marshall was to select the site for the mill and to operate it for one-fourth of the lumber. The capital was furnished by Sutter, and it was further agreed between the two men that if the war should end in favor of Mexico, the whole ownership of the property was to divert to Sutter, because of his citizenship in Mexico; but if, on the contrary, the war was to end in favor of the United States,



Marshall, as an American citizen, should become sole owner. Accordingly, Marshall and a Mr. Kyburz, Sutter's outside foreman, a German millwright named Gingry, and a few Indian laborers, began work at Coloma during the summer of 1847.

"To this site a few weeks later came Peter L. Wimmer and wife, Mr. Wimmer being a native of Georgia.

"At the close of December, 1847, the mill was thought to be ready for operation, but a trial brought out the fact that the mill wheel was not properly placed and the deepening of the tail race became necessary. In order to accomplish this necessary greater depth, the Indians were directed to pick out the larger rocks during the daytime and the water, which had been dammed, was released at night in order to sluice out the earth. During this process the first little handful of gold that awakened a whole world to an intense state of excitement was discovered in the now historic mill race at Coloma.

"The incident leading directly to this discovery was that Marshall had been absent from the work for some time, and upon his return he, Mr. Marshall, a native of New Jersey, and Mr. Peter Wimmer, a native of Georgia, early one morning in the first week of January, 1848, went down to see what had been accomplished in the matter of deepening the tail race while Mr. Marshall had been absent. The water was entirely shut off from the tail race, and as they walked along, talking and examining the work, just ahead of them on a little rough, muddy rock lay something looking like gold. They both saw it, but Mr. Marshall was the first to pick it up, and as he looked at it doubted its being gold. But the Wimmers, being from Georgia, knew something of gold mining, and the tests they made proved that it was in all reality gold which they had picked up."

This rather lengthy description is intended to show that one of these two men was from New Jersey and one from Georgia, and that the site of the gold discovery was at Coloma and not at Sacramento.

DAN B. MINER.

Los Angeles, Cal., February 18, 1925.

## New United States Commemorative Coins.

If all the proposed new United States commemorative coins are issued, collectors will be able to add a number of new ones during the coming year to this interesting and rapidly growing series.

First in importance, but which will probably be the last of the new ones to be issued, are those commemorating the sesquicentennial of the Signing of the Declaration of Independence. Authority for these is vested in Senate Joint Resolution 187, introduced by Senator Pepper, of Pennsylvania. As introduced, the resolution provided for the issue of 500,000 \$1.50 gold pieces, 500,000 silver 50-cent pieces, and the Secretary of the Treasury was also authorized to issue notes of \$1 denomination of special design. As passed, the resolution provided for a \$2.50 gold piece, a silver 50-cent piece, and the section authorizing the special \$1 note was omitted. The resolution also creates a commission, to be known as the National Advisory Commission to the Sesquicentennial Exhibition Association, to be composed of the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Commerce and two citizens from each of the several States and each of the United States possessions. The commission is to confer with and advise the officers and directors of the Sesquicentennial Exhibition Association in connection with the holding of a national and international exhibition in Philadelphia in 1926 in celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Signing of the Declaration of Independence. The usual features of the coinage laws apply to this issue of coins.

The coinage of a half dollar commemorating the sesquicentennial of the Battle of Lexington and Concord is authorized by House Joint Resolution 259, approved January 14, 1925. It authorizes the striking of 300,000 silver half dollars, as well as postage stamps of special design. It also authorizes a commission, to be known as the United States Lexington-Concord Sesquicentennial Commission, to participate in the observance of this one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Battle of Lexington and Con-



cord. The Committee on the Library reported favorably on the resolution. Part of the report follows:

"Preparations have begun for an appropriate celebration next year. The towns concerned have taken the necessary steps, and the Massachusetts Legislature will undoubtedly have acted in the matter before the end of its session. That the National Government might have a fitting share in the ceremonies, Representative Rogers, representing the Fifth Congressional district, in which Concord is situated, and Representative Dallinger, representing the Eighth Congressional district, in which Lexington is situated, introduced identical resolutions. The details of these resolutions commend themselves to the judgment of your committee. They follow customary lines, save only that the Postmaster-General is authorized to issue a special series of postage stamps that will provide also for commemoration of other major events of the Revolutionary War which it is probable the Congress will wish to recognize as in the course of the next few years their anniversaries are reached. The appropriation will suffice to pay incidental expenses, and possibly for the placing and marking of a boulder or other simple monument if the commission should think that desirable.

"When the one hundredth anniversary of this famous battle was observed, the Federal Government played a notable part in the celebration. The President, the Vice-President, members of the Cabinet and other men prominent in the public life of the nation were present. Large quantities of bunting were sent for decorative purposes and the Marine Band attended. From the same motives that then inspired recognition of so momentous an episode in the history of our country, it seems fitting that the nation should now join in formally acknowledging gratitude to the yeomen of Lexington, Concord, and the towns for miles thereabouts who, on the 19th of April, 1775, attested their determination to resist tyranny by springing to the repulse of the common foe. Whether or not we may go so far as to say that Lexington Common or the bridge at Concord, where the embattled farmers stood, saw the birth of American liberty, there can be no question that the sacrifices of the day cemented the American Colonies in the unity of action that led to independence. Massachusetts, by making the 19th of April of each year a public holiday, 'Patriots' Day,' has shown the weight she attaches to its significance. The rest of the country may well join with her this time in drawing fresh inspiration from the memory of the patriots of 1775."

Senate bill 3895 authorized the issue of three commemorative half dollars, as follows:

"That in commemoration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Battle of Bennington and the independence of Vermont there shall be coined in the mints of the United States silver 50-cent pieces to the number of 40,000, such 50-cent pieces to be of the standard troy weight, composition, diameter, device, and design as shall be fixed by the Director of the Mint, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, which said 50-cent pieces shall be legal tender in any payment to the amount of their face value.

"That in commemoration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the admission of the State of California into the Union there shall be coined at the mints of the United States silver 50-cent pieces to the number of not more than 300,000, such 50-cent pieces to be of the standard troy weight, composition, diameter, device, and design as shall be fixed by the Director of the Mint, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, which said 50-cent pieces shall be legal tender in any payment to the amount of their face value. The coins herein authorized shall be issued only upon the request of the San Francisco Clearing House Association and the Los Angeles Clearing House Association, or either of them, and upon payment by such associations, or either of them, to the United States of the par value of such coins.

"That in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the founding of Fort Vancouver by the Hudson Bay Company, State of Washington, there shall be coined at the mints of the United States silver 50-cent pieces to the number of not more than 300,000, such 50-cent pieces to be of the standard troy weight, composition, diameter, device, and design as shall be fixed by the Director of the Mint, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, which said 50-cent pieces shall be legal tender in any payment to the amount of their face value. That the coin shall be issued only upon the request of the executive committee of the Fort Vancouver Centennial Corporation, of Vancouver, Wash., and upon payment by such executive commit-



tee for and on behalf of the Fort Vancouver Centennial Corporation of the par value of such coins, and it shall be permissible for the said Fort Vancouver Centennial Corporation to obtain said coins upon said payment, all at one time or at separate times, and in separate amounts, as it may determine."

This act was approved February 24, 1925. The report of the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures reported favorably on the bill and made reference to the Battle of Bennington half dollar, but made no mention of the other two coins. Part of the committee report follows:

"The Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, to which was referred the bill to authorize the coinage of silver 50-cent pieces in commemoration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Battle of Bennington and the independence of Vermont, having had the same under consideration, reports the bill to the House without amendment, and recommends that the same do pass. The committee desires at this time to go on record as not favoring legislation of this class, because of the great number of bills introduced to commemorate events of local and not national interest, and because such quantities of the coins so authorized have had to be taken back by the Government, melted, and reminted. However, in this instance because of the important part in our Nation's life and liberty resulting from the bravery displayed at the Battle of Bennington, and owing also to the comparatively small number of coins asked for and with the assurance that the entire issue is to be absorbed by the localities most interested in this commemoration, the committee has acted favorably on this bill and recommends that it be enacted into law."

While all the above will shortly be issued, it appears that bills for other proposed issues of commemorative coins failed of passage. Press reports state that proposed issues for the following celebrations were not successful:

One hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill.

One hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Battle of Yorktown.

Two hundredth anniversary of the founding of the town of Stoughton, Mass.

Commemorating the arrival of the first shipload of Norse immigrants on board the sloop *Restaurationen*, the anniversary of which is to be celebrated at the Norse-American Centennial in Minnesota the coming summer. For this event Congress authorized the mint to strike 40,000 medals instead of coins.

### THE OLD GERMAN MARK SOON TO BE ONLY A MEMORY.

The German paper mark will go the way of the old Imperial German Empire on June 5, when nothing will be left of it but a memory. At one time rated with the American dollar and the pound sterling, it now has a nominal value of four trillion marks for one dollar, and after June 5 even that will be taken from it.

In the meantime trillions of the marks are being hoarded by Germans, Englishmen, Americans, Canadians and others who cling to an illusion that paper marks bought several years ago at bargain prices will eventually be restored to their face value. To accomplish this the German Government would need all the negotiable wealth of the world, and more, for in a single day the German Government was able to print more "money" than mankind has mined gold in all history.

Various estimates have been put on the German marks now held in America. The figure may be one quadrillion, or it may be many times that, but not even the most astute bankers have been able to do more than hazard a guess as to the amount.

When the paper mark had lost all value in foreign dealings, and was stricken off the lists of banks, it was superseded by the German *rentenmark*. Then, after the Dawes plan, this was replaced by the German *reichsmark*, or gold mark. The holders of old German paper marks, it was explained recently, still have the privilege of turning in one trillion of the inflated marks for one of the new *reichsmarks*, this privilege to expire on June 5.

The passing of the paper money, it was said, would end the biggest currency debacle that a country has ever experienced. Not even the Russian ruble figured in so sensational a toboggan.—New York Times.

## Coin Week Activities.

In the February and March issues we published outlines of exhibitions and activities which were planned or were in the process of being actively undertaken by our members, associated local organizations and other numismatists throughout the sections of our country, and it is not our purpose to repeat reports previously made. In the following, therefore, we desire only to go on record with additional reports and information that has been received by us in the interval since the March number went to press. Unfortunately, many of those who planned activities have failed to send in final reports as to just how these plans materialized, but it is fair to assume that the plans mapped out and previously noted, were carried out successfully:

**CANTON, MO.**—John D. Nichols reports the display of his entire collection at the Canton Trust Co., viewed by many people, especially college students.

**CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA**—Exhibit in Foreign Exchange Department of Security Savings Bank as planned by Messrs. M. Sorenson and C. E. Briggs. Special topics: Economics of German money, Mexican Revolutionary money, Iowa numismatic items, United States and South American coins. Numismatic feature article in one paper. Special advertisement by Security Savings Bank.

**CINCINNATI, OHIO**—H. A. Brand held successful exhibit at Public Library. Registration book for visitors.

**CLEVELAND, OHIO**—Full reports from Charles H. Fisher, Wallace H. Cathcart and Harley Freeman, chairman of Coin Week Committee. Exhibits under auspices of Western Reserve Numismatic Club in 17 windows and premises of banks as follows: Security Savings & Loan Co., Atlas Savings & Loan Co., City Savings & Loan Co., two Branches of Union Trust Co., A. B. Savings & Loan Co., Lorain St. Savings & Loan Co., three Branches of Guardian Trust Co., Federal Reserve Bank, Commonwealth Banking & Trust Co., three Branches of Cleveland Trust Co., State Banking & Trust Co., Commercial Savings & Loan Co. Among special feature of exhibits were early bank bills and other issues of the city of Cleveland.

**DAVENPORT, IOWA**—Exhibition in lobby of First National Bank Building by Charles Markus, E. M. White, George Klindt, Thos. H. Davis and Edw. H. Luett. About 2500 pieces, especially U. S. coins and paper money. Rarities: \$100 note, with coupon; "Payable to Order" refunding certificate, only one other not redeemed. One new member and several prospects.

**DENVER, COLO.**—Exhibition at American National Bank by Godfrey Schirmer and Ernest Cerny and two non-members. German war and post-war issues, Jewish shekels, many U. S. items. Exhibition visited by thousands. Very prominent newspaper stories. A number of prospects for new members.

**EL PASO, TEXAS**—At First National Bank, by L. W. Hoffecker. Over 2000 specimens displayed, gold, silver and copper coins of all kinds and specialty Mexican Revolutionary issues, paper money. Number of visitors estimated at 10,000. Mr. Hoffecker in personal attendance.

**FORT WAYNE, IND.**—C. E. Moellering in charge. Publicity in a number of papers. Showing of coins at Y. M. C. A. in connection with Hobbies Week.

**GLENDALE, CAL.**—Exhibition by Ed. M. Lee at Roberts & Echols Drug Store and by Mr. Caldwell in his bank window. Story in local paper and considerable public interest.

**GRAND FORKS, N. D.**—Albert H. Yoder, in addition to plans previously reported, furnished some very good numismatic feature stories for the press.

**HARTFORD, CONN.**—Special feature exhibition of Mitchelson Collection by George S. Godard, State Librarian, at Connecticut State Library. February 24th, reception of Governor of Connecticut to General Assembly at State Library and viewing of collection. Radio address by Mr. Godard over Travellers Station, WTIC, on subject of Library, especially mentioning Coin Week, fully reported in Hartford Daily Times, February 18th.

**INDIANA, PA.**—Exhibition at Savings and Trust Co. by Harry H. Yawger. U. S. and Colonial coins and paper money. Several public addresses.



**LEXINGTON, NEB.**—A. G. Parker, in addition to exhibit already reported, had good story in Dawson County Pioneer. Fifteen other exhibitors.

**LOS ANGELES, CAL.**—Exhibition by J. Milnor Brown at Security Trust and Savings Bank, two locations, and at Plaza Bank. Pioneer gold, foreign silver and large sized gold and Mexican coinages. Exhibition by O. P. Hayes, non-member, in Broadway bank window. Bank exhibition continuing after Coin Week. Great public interest shown.

**MONTREAL, CANADA**—Very fine and accurate public and press reports on special exhibition held at Chateau de Ramezay in charge of L. A. Renaud. Collections of Numismatic and Antiquarian Society, L. A. Renaud, E. Belanger, Ludger Gravel, P. M. Wickham, P. O. Tremblay, Father Donat, R. D. Clark and Victor Morin.

**NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.**—Exhibit at Public Library by Julius Gutttag. Many items of American interest, coins, tokens and paper money. New issues of foreign coins, a total of four cases.

**NEW YORK, N. Y.**—By American Numismatic Society, at their premises, exhibition of European medals.

By New York Historical Society, Alexander J. Wall, librarian, at their Museum, six cases of American numismatic material, including Colonial, especially in reference to the history of New York.

By New York Junior Numismatic Club, Julius H. Metzler, President, odd-shaped coins, medals, commemorative half dollars and paper money.

At Main Office and one branch of Chatham & Phenix National Bank, joint exhibition of American Numismatic Society, American Numismatic Association and New York Numismatic Club; eight and seven large glass-enclosed exhibition cases lent by American Art Association and Anderson Galleries, with the following exhibitors and material:

Victor Berger, non-member, Swedish plate money; George H. Blake, U. S. paper money and national bank notes; J. deLagerberg, medals; J. Gutttag, U. S. type coins; F. Livingston, Colonial coins; Thos. S. Miller, coins of Malta; R. Robertson, Swedish coins; Dr. D. W. Valentine, U. S. fractional currency; American Numismatic Society, tokens and medals referring to history of New York; F. C. C. Boyd, Oriental coins, Japan, Siam, China, Persia, Annam; Russian coins; J. M. Connor, World War medals; Rud Kohler, Confederate paper money, U. S. commemorative half dollars and recent Presidential medals; Edward T. Newell, ancient coins of historical interest, deserving special mention by reason of their instructive labelling; J. M. Swanson, New York Numismatic Club and other medals of his own design; Moritz Wormser, early American and private gold, British, Danish, French, Russian, Scotch and Swiss coinages.

Two radio talks on coin collecting by Moritz Wormser over WJY and WJZ, Radio Corporation of America.

**NORTHAMPTON, MASS.**—Exhibits by John E. Morse in windows of Hampshire County Trust Co., through courtesy of Gordon L. Willis, president, during Coin Week and one week preceding and one week following. Lincolniana, general numismatic items and numismatic Washingtoniana. Publicity in Hampshire Gazette.

**OGDEN, IOWA**—At City State Bank, by W. M. Rosen, President. General American items. Feature issues of Lincoln and George Washington periods.

**OMAHA, NEB.**—Activities by Nelson T. Thorson. Special exhibition at Public Library of Reed Collection. Specially printed hand bills on Library exhibit and Coin Week. Special cardboard fac-simile of Virginia Treasury \$100 bill. Register of visitors.

**ORONO, MAINE**—Exhibit in the window of C. F. Nichols' drug store by E. T. Hitchings, of Orono, of coins and paper money principally of local interest. Many of the students of the University of Maine were interested in the display.

**PHILADELPHIA, PA.**—Frank H. Stewart gave a radio talk on Friday evening, February 20, from Station WLIT. Subject, "Washington and the First United States Mint."

**PORTLAND, ORE.**—Exhibition at Ladd & Tilton Bank by George A. Pipes and H. L. Torrence of Roman, Greek and historical mediaeval coins and Swedish Plate Money.

**RENO, NEV.**—Exhibit in window of R. Herz & Bro., jewelers, by C. O. Herz and Albert Ast. U. S. and foreign coins.

**ROXBURY, MASS.**—Cross-word puzzle of A. N. A. handbill furnished by Harry A. Gray.

**SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.**—General publicity activities throughout territory of Pacific Coast Numismatic Society, in charge of Harvey L. Hansen, chairman. Special posters displayed in banks, and general information furnished to public press. Exhibition in three windows of American Bank.

**SPOKANE, WASH.**—At Public Museum by O. P. Eklund, Alex. McKenzie and E. Z. Little. Curious and odd-shaped coins, early American silver and copper and U. S. paper money.

**SPRINGFIELD, MASS.**—Exhibit in charge of the Springfield Coin Club in the lobby of the Y. M. C. A. Building on Wednesday evening, February 18. Exhibits were as follows: William C. Stone, Oriental and early foreign coins; Edward C. Kohler, American, Colonial and California gold; A. W. Morris, English gold, silver and copper; John M. Oliver, Fractional currency, Hard Times tokens and Continental money; Preston C. Pond, United States and foreign paper money and Presidential medals; A. W. Converse, Commemorative half dollars and United States coppers; John W. Prevost, French coins of all issues; W. C. Emery, Pine Tree shillings and United States medals; Luman S. Drowne, Early Roman coins, including those of the first 12 Caesars; Carl Wurtzbach, Early American silver dollars, pattern coins and copper cents in proof condition. Many ladies and school pupils were among the visitors and showed marked interest in the exhibits. Among the items of local interest in the exhibit were notes of the old Chicopee and Pynchon banks, and notes of the Cabot Bank of Chicopee in 1855, when that town was known as Cabotsville. A check signed by John Brown, the abolitionist, who was at one time in the wool business in Springfield, was also exhibited.

**ST. LOUIS, MO.**—Exhibition by John H. Snow at American Trust Co. About 800 coins, tokens, medals and paper money, covering almost the entire world. By special request, exhibition extended a second week. Several prospective new members.

**WASHINGTON, D. C.**—Smithsonian Institution, U. S. National Museum, exhibition through cooperation of Theodore T. Belote, curator. English Maundy money, Irish silver coins and gun money by B. M. Comerford; British naval medals issued between 1653 and 1827, by Leander McCormick-Goodhart, Lieutenant-Commander, Royal Naval Volunteers Reserve, Attache, British Embassy; ancient Greek silver and Roman Consular coins by George H. Russell.

The other exhibition and activity centers which were fully reported on in the February and March numbers were: Chicago, Ill.; Detroit, Mich.; Freeport, Ill.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Jackson, Mich.; Lee, Mass.; Lewisburg, O.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Mt. Kisco, N. Y.; Northampton, Mass.; Philadelphia, Pa., and Swansea, Mass.

This year's observances of Coin Week have suggested a few thoughts on the subject.

The activities have brought our members closer together and gave them a finer opportunity to cooperate and to coordinate their collecting activities, and they certainly have given them encouragement in their collecting efforts and increased enthusiasm, and it has been a new pleasure added to their collecting.

The exhibitions themselves, the distribution of considerable publicity matter on the subject of numismatics, radio talks and the articles appearing in the daily press, have called the attention of a larger public to the attractiveness of numismatics and have created a great deal of interest. In some localities the press has been very liberal and accurate in the reports and the space which they provided for Coin Week, while in other localities their help has not been extensive. This, of course, depends very much on the mental make-up of the particular reporter or editor in charge, but, as a general proposition, the press has been very helpful and shown a great deal of intelligent interest in the subject. Radio broadcasting companies, also, were glad to have the opportunity to provide their audience with numismatic talks.

One amusing incident, characteristic of the occasional ignorance of the press, might be cited: In one of the prominent papers in the West, coin collectors were referred to in a large-type headline as "Philatelists."



As to the manner and material of the exhibits, glass-covered exhibition cases, where obtainable, are most desirable. A central exhibition of greater quantity is preferable to isolated exhibitions in store or bank windows. Numismatic items of local interest always appeal most strongly to the public. The public interest and attractiveness of an exhibit depends more upon the manner in which the material is presented than the rarity of the exhibits. It is most important that items should be correctly and adequately labelled so as to convey the maximum in instruction.

One of the most significant and gratifying points about our Coin Week activities has been the cooperation which we found in all sections of the country on the part of banks, who were quite anxious to harbor our exhibits and who were fully aware of their instructive value to the public and of their advertising value to themselves. Special reference must also be made to the public institutions who have been of most valuable help, such as the Public Library in Omaha, the Museum in Spokane, the State Library at Hartford, Conn., the New York Historical Society and the American Numismatic Society, in New York, and the Smithsonian Institution, U. S. National Museum, of Washington, D. C., the Public Library at New Rochelle, N. Y., and the Public Library at Cincinnati, Ohio.

As to an increase in membership, that remains to be seen, and we can trace a number of new applicants directly to our Coin Week activities. The chief point, however, remains that our Coin Week exhibitions have been most valuable in presenting to the general public the subject of numismatics in the most attractive way possible, and it is to be hoped that, through education of this kind, a larger number of collectors will be diverted to coin collecting, which has been altogether neglected by the general American public.

This report again must conclude with an expression of profoundest thanks to all officers and members of the American Numismatic Association and coin collectors who have worked with us in the promotion of Coin Week, and especially to those non-numismatic organizations and institutions and their officers who have given us their assistance and have helped in the success of our 1925 Coin Week.

Numismatically yours,  
MORITZ WORMSER, President.

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#### COIN WEEK AT THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

The following letter, received by President Wormser, is self-explanatory:

Smithsonian Institution,  
United States National Museum,  
Washington, D. C.,

March 19, 1925.

Mr. Moritz Wormser, President,  
American Numismatic Association,  
95 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

My dear Mr. Wormser—On behalf of the National Museum I wish to thank you, both individually and as representative of the American Numismatic Association, for your assistance in connection with the temporary numismatic exhibition made in our Division of History during the week February 15 to 22.

Mr. Belote advises me that Mr. Leander McCormick-Goodhart, Mr. George H. Russell and Mr. B. M. Comerford very generously lent interesting numismatic material to the Museum for this exhibit and that, while comparatively a small one, the exhibit was, on the whole, of great interest to the public. He is confident that their action, which, of course, was taken at your solicitation, will serve as a stimulus for a more generous response on future similar occasions.

Again assuring you of my appreciation of your personal interest as well as that of the American Numismatic Association, I am,

Very truly yours,  
W. DE C. RAVENEL,  
Administrative Assistant to the Secretary.

## Numismatics By Radio During Coin Week.

Two Addresses on "Coin Collecting" by Moritz Wormser, President of the American Numismatic Association, Broadcast by Radio From New York City During Coin Week, February 15 to 21.

### FIRST TALK.

(From Station WJY, New York, February 20, 7.45 to 8.00 P. M.)

Our American Numismatic Association has designated the present week as Coin Week so that it could be observed by all the coin collectors and local coin clubs which are federated in our Association throughout the United States. Our Association is established for the purpose of encouraging the collecting of numismatic objects, and by the observance of Coin Week we are trying to accomplish, chiefly, two purposes. First, to increase the interest of the public in coin collecting, and secondly, to have a larger number of people in the United States become coin collectors themselves. We thought we could plead our cause best in two ways: First, by holding public loan exhibitions throughout our country and Canada wherever we could get the proper cooperation, and secondly, by giving public talks and publishing newspaper stories wherever we found the opportunity during Coin Week, February 15th to 21st, and for that purpose I am addressing you this evening.

I believe that the collecting instinct is as natural for human beings as the accumulation of nuts in the nutting season is to the squirrel. We find this instinct apparent early in the lives of our children, who may, perhaps, be engaged in the valueless collecting of advertisements on match boxes, or samples of drugs, medicines and groceries. A good many of us collect something, and nearly everybody has a hobby of some kind. Some who can afford it collect paintings, others collect etchings, minerals, stamps, antique furniture and any number of other things which appeal to their artistic sense or which for other reasons are attractive to the collector. Some are merely engaged in the collection of money and fortunes, while we numismatists collect money without regard to its present-day purchasing value—old money, old coins, new coins, paper money or medals.

The late Elbert Hubbard, who had worked out the sanest possible business philosophy of life, said that "every man and woman should have a vocation and an avocation. Your vocation is the thing you depend upon for your bread and butter and clothes and house rent. Your avocation is your plaything, your rest, your recreation, your emergency brake, your psychic governor, your spark arrester, your electric fuse which takes care of you when there is danger of a short circuit. Your vocation may be a thing that Fate compels you to do, but your avocation you choose for yourself. You are what you are on account of the way you spend your leisure time. **This is the you.** So the moral is, get a fad, and if your boy or girl has a hobby, encourage them. A hobby is a healthful play at the worst and undying fame at the best." I may add in my own humble words that a hobby is a rest and relief from the cares and worries of every-day business life and lifts us out of the rut of humdrum existence into the consideration of things beyond our every-day horizon.

In the pursuit of numismatics we handle money, the symbol of every-day business intercourse of generations before us, and if we do it with our eyes open and with a thought of the past, we can see spread before us the history of the human race. The collector of coins must be a student of history, a student of economics and a devotee of art at the same time. For nothing will so eloquently, in a small object, tell the story of the past and the economic well-being or poverty of peoples, as well as their artistic development and degree of culture, as their medium of exchange does, as represented in the objects contained in a coin collection. The numismatist can truly use a paraphrase of the words of Napoleon at the Battle of the Pyramids: "In our collections 20 centuries of history look upon us."

As long as we believe that a hobby is a good stimulus for our mental make-up, I think it is a self-evident fact that we might as well make our hobby one that is worth while; one that is bound to teach us the lessons of the past, and through these lessons give us better instruction, experience and visions for the future.



The pursuit of numismatics has the great advantage that to the collector it involves a certain amount of original research and choice. A numismatist immediately becomes an incipient student. The subject of numismatics and its various collecting fields is so vast that, quite naturally, there is no general book or catalog covering the entire subject. Of course, there have been written general introductions to the subject of coin collecting, and there is a large bibliography of books on specific subjects; but new types are continually discovered by the close student and collector, and many of the books on any one subject are not readily accessible, so that each collector must map out a course for himself; and in selecting specimens for his collection or restricting the specialty which he collects, he can be guided entirely by his individual fancies and at the same time can discover for himself material that to him at least must appear as new. His coin cabinet is not laid out in squares and spaces, in each of which he knows beforehand what item is intended to fit, but he can arrange his collection to suit his own requirements and ideas, and perhaps do original writing on the subject. On the other hand, it has always been found that as soon as some one has written a new catalog on any given coin specialty, that particular specialty will gain in popularity and attract a number of collectors.

The collecting of coins is a very ancient hobby and, verily, might be described as "the sport of kings." Personally, I have no record available as to who was the earliest coin collector, but I can well imagine that in centuries gone by, before the great countries of today were consolidated into unified nations, and when the number of rulers who issued coins was numerous, the people through whose hands the coinages passed would probably be attracted preferably to those coins which had an artistic and pleasing appearance, and in an age when banks were unknown and one's worldly possessions consisted of hoarded metallic currencies, the most beautiful designs would naturally be the ones to gravitate into a rich man's permanent possessions and treasures. In those days, four, five centuries ago, every man of affluence must needs be a coin collector, as the words coin cabinet and treasure chest must have been synonymous.

The right to issue coins, called the right of seignorage, was one of the perquisites of the ruler of a country, and, in fact, has continued so to date. And rulers vied with each other in issuing an attractive coinage so that it would prove most acceptable to their subjects whose medium of exchange it formed. To some extent it must have been a matter of self-advertising, showing their flattering portrait to the public, and a matter of personal vanity. A great many ancient coins of Greece and Rome are artistic gems and show marvelous portraits of the rulers issuing them; but with the decline and fall of the Roman Empire the art which created them vanished and was destroyed and there followed a long series of coinages, barring very few exceptions, which were crude and barbaric, and only very gradually was art restored to the circulating medium. It was only the awakening of the Renaissance about the fifteenth century and the introduction of coins of larger size, that is, half dollar and dollar size, which made it possible to have a revival of artistic coins, and at that period only was fine and accurate portraiture reintroduced. For instance, on English coinages real portraiture did not begin until the rule of Henry VIII, after 1500, and the same was the case with most other countries. In Russia, portraiture on coins did not begin until Peter the Great, after 1700. If you can imagine the ages before photography was invented, you will realize the importance of portraiture on coins, the only objects by which the ruler's portrait could circulate from hand to hand and his subjects became acquainted with their Majesty's appearance. There are instances of medals which were struck by Frederick the Wise, Elector of Saxony, in 1514, adorned with a very fine portrait of his, solely for the purpose of being distributed to favorites and friends when he attended sessions of the Imperial Diet of which he was a member, smaller ones being struck for lesser dignitaries, and large and heavy gold ones for shining political luminaries, very much in the same way as today we are in the habit of handing out autographed photographs. In view of the importance which the coinage possessed in every-day traffic, it was natural that monarchs of greater or lesser importance interested themselves in the collecting of these coinages, and especially in founding princely or royal coin cabinets. To some extent such a coin cabinet would on a small scale be a portrait gallery of their ancestors, as well as of friend-



ly and allied rulers, and often as a special token of their regard and friendship, rulers would present to each other, through their Ambassadors, gorgeous medals or perhaps special issues made in gold, of coins of silver or copper as presentation pieces; and such pieces would then find a haven in the recipient's coin cabinet.

It is a fascinating undertaking to visit some of these wonderful Old World coin cabinets and to realize their history. In England, the British Museum, in London, has a splendid cabinet, the beginnings of which date back to the time when George I of the House of Hannover was placed upon the British throne after 1700. Similarly, the national French Coin Cabinet is located at the National Library at Paris, and I have had the thrill of inspecting some of the very coin cabinets which Louis XIV had installed in the seventeenth century. In Munich there is a wonderful national cabinet which dates back to the sixteenth century, having been founded by Duke Albert V of Bavaria, who ruled between the years 1550 and 1580, and it contains among its rarities some of the very medals bestowed by friendly rulers.

In Europe, the public collecting of coins is recognized as a most important adjunct of the study of history. Almost every sizable locality, I might say almost every town, which in olden days used to have a coinage of its own, tries to possess a coin collection, and such collections are usually localized, devoting themselves to completing a collection of their local coinage series. Unfortunately, we in the United States have not realized the importance of coin collecting to studies of history, perhaps because our history does not extend so far back as that of Europe. I know of very few public coin collections in our country, and those are generally the result of the benefactions and bequests of private citizens. None are recognized or supported adequately by State, municipal or national appropriation. To mention a few, there is a splendid public collection in Omaha, willed by the late Byron T. Reed; another one in the State Library of Hartford, Conn., willed by the late Joseph C. Mitchelson, and then the American Numismatic Society possesses a splendid public numismatic Museum here in New York. Our national collection is on display at the Smithsonian Institution, in Washington, D. C., but the Government appropriation for its expansion and care is woefully inadequate and in no way commensurate to the wealth and power of our country. We are far behind the nations and municipalities of Europe in that respect, as they support public coin collections very liberally.

This is the first talk during Coin Week on the subject of coin collecting which I have been permitted to give to you, through the courtesy of Radio Corporation of America. I would be most ungrateful if I did not express the sincerest thanks of our Association to Radio Corporation of America for this opportunity of addressing you. This talk will be continued tomorrow night on WJZ at 9.45, when I will tell you a little more about individual coin collections and what the collector can go in for.

## SECOND TALK.

(From Station WJZ, New York, February 21, 9.45 to 10.00 P. M.)

Last night I had the great privilege of talking to you on WJY, through the courtesy of Radio Corporation of America, who were kind enough to extend their broadcasting facilities to our Association. In that talk I hope I made a convincing plea for hobbies in general and coin collecting in particular, and I tried to convey an idea of some of the attractions of coin collecting and the value and importance of public coin collections displayed in museums here and abroad. I shall now endeavor to say a few words about private coin collections and what material you may pick from in starting collections of your own.

For an individual who at this moment might want to decide that he would become a coin collector, it would be most advisable to start a general collection, but with no idea of continuing it as such. As soon as possible, it would be best to narrow one's collecting into a special field, first having tried out one's individual tastes as well as opportunities of acquiring material. First and foremost, the objective might be to start a collection of American coins. In that field there are many specialists and many specialized series. The most obvious series of collecting is that of the various denominations of our currencies. We have collectors of cents and half cents,



of dimes, of quarter dollars, half dollars, dollars and gold coins, generally collected according to dates of issue. Naturally, the earliest issues are the most desirable. There are also some later years during which the coinage was small and which have almost entirely disappeared from view, and are, therefore, rare. While I know that many of my numismatic friends will not agree with me, as they are specializing in these lines, I personally should never choose such series-collecting, as there is not enough variety or historical interest connected with it. It becomes simply a series of dates, and I would rather recommend a collection of all the types of our United States coins, showing the changes of designs which our United States currencies have undergone. As an illustration of political feelings and economic disaster, we can collect the series known as Hard Times tokens, struck during Jackson's time and in the first half of the nineteenth century, reminiscent of the difficulties our country had in its infancy to establish a sound currency system; or, similarly, the so-called Civil War pennies which merchants issued as substitutes for small change, the Government having ceased to issue a sufficient quantity of hard metal coins for public needs, and a collection of these will form characteristic directories of many of the firms who did business then throughout our country, and also of the articles that were traded in and which merchants advertised for sale—all valuable adjuncts to the study of local history.

At our exhibition just held at the Chatham and Phenix National Bank there was an entire case of New York material—of coins and medals—and I cannot understand why the collecting public should prefer to collect New York lithographs, etchings, engravings, etc., and should neglect entirely the field of numismatics for a harvest of local history. Reminiscent of the history of our dealings with the Indians is the fine and interesting series of so-called Indian Medals, original medals in silver or pewter, officially awarded to Indian chiefs, first by the Kings of England and France and then by the Presidents of the United States. Then, further, is the attractive series of pioneer and territorial gold coins illustrative of the story of enterprise and expansion and human courage which settled our great West—coins struck from the native gold of the Carolinas and Georgia, of Utah, Oregon, Colorado and California, a series of ever-increasing rarity and full of human interest. I am sure few of my audience know that the Mormons in Utah, in the 40's and 50's of the last century, issued 2½, 5, 10 and 20 dollar gold pieces, some of which are counted among American rarities; or that in the 30's a family by the name of Bechtler issued private gold coins of Georgia and Carolina gold in values of 1, 2½ and 5 dollars.

Our national coinage itself in the series of commemorative half dollars struck in recent years, such as the Columbus, Pilgrim, Grant and Huguenot-Walloon half dollars, reflects the observation of important historical events and adds an inducement to take up the subject of coin collecting.

The resourcefulness, struggles and poverty of the early settlers of our country are expressed in the historically interesting series of Colonial coins, i. e., the series of coins issued by the colonies, beginning with Massachusetts in New England and reaching over Carolina, Connecticut, Virginia, New Hampshire, New York, Vermont and New Jersey.

The storm and stress of the Civil War period are further expressed in the collecting of fractional currency, popularly known as shiplasters, issued by our Government in place of metallic small change at that period.

All the economic theories underlying the history of banking and the issue of bank notes can be expressed in the collecting of United States paper money in all its various types of issue, among the most unusual ones being the interest-bearing notes of the time of the Civil War and the Gold Notes of California; and other collectors specialize in the paper money issued under our national banking system. The story of the Lost Cause financially may be contained in the collection of so-called broken bank notes, i. e., notes issued by banks which failed in the period of our history between 1800 and 1850, and the Lost Cause, politically speaking, can be recorded in the collecting of Confederate paper money. Other political lost causes may be exemplified to advantage in collections of political tokens, rich in the expression of satirical and political sentiments and brought to a modern conclusion in the so-called Bryan money. This was a series of silver and pewter tokens or medals issued during the Bryan free-silver campaigns, to satirize the free-silver theories of Mr. Bryan.



Going outside of our border lines, the collector may turn southward and specialize in Mexican, Central and South American and West Indian issues. The Mexicans illustrate the turbulent history of our neighbor, first as a Spanish colony and then independent. There are some most interesting provisional issues, such as the issue of Zacatecas, of Morelos and more recently of Villa (copper pieces made from trolley wires), of Zapata, and of other partisan leaders during the civil wars just concluded, and earlier issues of the unsuccessful attempt at a Mexican Empire under the unfortunate Maximilian.

In the South American series I have heard of specialists collecting the coins of Brazil alone whose collections contain as many as 4000 varieties, or we may specialize in the collecting of the shiny gold doubloons, the pieces-of-eight of Stevenson's "Treasure Island." In the West Indies is a most interesting series of provisional issues, regular Spanish coinages cut up and counterstamped so as to relieve the economic needs for a circulating medium. And such a device meant the inflation of the prevailing currency by raising the value of the coin beyond that of its original denomination. These counterstamped issues of the West Indies have their counterpart in Europe with many issues of siege pieces, coins struck while armies were in the field battling each other or while cities were besieged in one war or another; pieces of metal more or less precious, or even of cardboard or leather, counterstamped with devices indicating the occasion of the siege of this or that city and the issuing power, and frequently of irregular shape in place of round—all replete with bits of history and giving to the collector a keen insight into the history of the distant past. More recently the history of the World War can be well illustrated also in a collection of numismatic items referring to it; the propaganda medals of Germany, the endless issues of paper money, many of them of the exact value of scraps of paper, and token money in large varieties of inferior metals such as zinc, aluminum and other compositions, even of porcelain. Other special collections can be built up out of European coinages. For instance, the wonderful series of English coins, beginning with primitive looking Anglo-Saxon pennies, through the lineage of English Kings, a side line into the Kings of Scotland and the Gun Money of Ireland, the stern face of Cromwell—imagine the fascination of being face to face with him, even if it's only on one of his coins; the handsome heads of the Stuarts, the house of Hannover right down to the many years of Queen Victoria's reign, and to the present; the unified issues of France under its various royal houses, culminating in the long reign and splendor of Louis XIV, with the coin portraits showing the growth of the King from youth to old age, and then the rise of the French Republic, with a good illustration of the history of the French Revolution exemplified by the progeny of allied Republics established in Italy and Switzerland and the subsequent rise to political power of the several Napoleon brothers. The coinage of Russia well illustrates its evolution from the barbarism of the seventeenth century through the omnipotent czars and czarinas down to the soviet issues of 1924. The coinage of Switzerland shows its start from a divergent number of political units, bishoprics, abbeys, cities, baronetcies and cantons through a process of political unification into a federated republic; that of Sweden illustrates its former glory as the protector of Protestantism in Europe, with dependent domains thrown all around the shores of the Baltic Sea; that of Italy, the individualism of its many political entities, the Island Republic of Venice, the States of the Church of Rome, and many noble houses, duchies and kingdoms, which only after the middle of the nineteenth century were joined into a united kingdom; and the coinages of Germany show a loosely allied nation of an enormous number of minor princes, temporal and of the church, barons, dukes, counts, archbishops, bishops, abbots and municipalities, each with his or its own issues of coins, only in the last century united into a nation and now again separated.

The coinages of the Orient and of Asia form other collecting fields for a specialist, with particularly odd-shaped coins, such as bullet money of Siam, and knife money in China, to mention just a few outstanding examples, and last but not least, there is the collecting of the ancient coins of Greece and Rome, which forms a most valuable adjunct to the study of the lives, arts and culture of these past civilizations. In the field of ancient coins especially, numismatics has proved itself most valuable as an adjunct in archaeology and philology.



I hope that this barest outline of what there is to collect may have started in some of you at least the ambition to become coin collectors. Don't expect to go through the coins that you find daily in your pockets and pick out great rarities. They are not found that way, and the prizes of real rarities can only be acquired for a real price in dollars and cents; but many attractive series of coins can be accumulated with the expenditure of very little investment, but with patience, research and devotion. Your efforts will be rewarded by putting you in touch with the history of the glorious past of the human race and its gradual evolution, and they will take your mind off the drabness and worries of your everyday life.

The American Numismatic Association is established nationally for the purpose of encouraging the collecting of numismatic objects, and if any of you are interested to follow in our footsteps, we hope to hear from you. I want to again avail myself of this opportunity and conclude my talk with the expression of sincere thanks to Radio Corporation of America for this opportunity to address you, to talk to my fellow members of the Association who are listening in and to urge those of you who are not collectors yet to become my friends and fellow hobbyists, by starting coin collections for your diversion. I thank you for your kind attention and bid you good-night.

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## George Washington and the First U. S. Mint.

By FRANK H. STEWART.

(An address broadcast by radio from Station WLIT—Lit Brothers' Department Store—Philadelphia, during Coin Week, February 20, 1925.)

On March 3, 1791, here in Philadelphia, then the capital of the United States, in Congress Hall, at Sixth and Chestnut streets, Congress resolved that a Mint should be established and that President Washington should cause artists to be employed and apparatus secured for the purpose.

This act of Congress was followed on April 2, 1792, by another act, which still remains the basic one of our national coinage. It provided for the free coinage of gold and silver. In other words, anyone having gold and silver could take it to the Mint and have it coined free of expense. Gold was undervalued, with the result that all of the gold coins of the United States bearing dates prior to 1834, when the law was changed, are today worth  $6\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. more than their face value.

The last section of the act of 1792 was the sole cause for changing all of the accounts of the public offices and all proceedings in the courts of the United States from the basis of pounds, shilling and pence to the decimal system of money that we use today.

In the adoption of the decimal system and the establishment of the First Mint of the United States we see the fruition of the work of three colossal giants of American History, namely: Robert Morris, Alexander Hamilton and Thomas Jefferson, who had worked for its accomplishments for 10 years or more.

The act also authorized Washington to provide suitable buildings for the use of the Mint. The two acts of Congress I have mentioned gave the supreme authority and control of the Mint to President Washington. In six of his eight annual addresses to Congress he mentioned either the Mint or the currency. During his entire Presidency of eight years he kept in close touch with the proposition. History and tradition connect Washington with the First Mint in a score of different ways. He delivered the first silver, received the first copper coins and expedited the coinage of the first gold coins.

On April 14th, 1792, Washington appointed David Rittenhouse, the foremost scientist of America, the first director of the Mint at a salary of \$2000 per annum. Rittenhouse was then in feeble health and lived at the northwest corner of Seventh and Arch streets, then one of the high places of Old Philadelphia, where he had an observatory and where he later died and was first buried. The chief engineer of the Rittenhouse Building, now on the site, told me that the foundations of the observatory were found years ago and used as a base for some heavy machinery then being installed.

Rittenhouse recommended to Washington, who resided on the south side



of Market street, below Sixth, that an old distillery of Michale Shubert, located on lots now known as Nos. 37 and 39 North Seventh street and 631 Filbert street, be purchased for the use of the Mint. Washington approved of the purchase as recommended by Rittenhouse, under the date of July 9, 1792. The Mint site was within a short distance of the residences of Washington and Rittenhouse, and its convenient location undoubtedly had a great deal to do with its selection. The property was paid for and deeded to the United States of America for a consideration of \$4266.67 on July 18, 1792. The money for the Mint was the first money appropriated by Congress for a building to be used for a public purpose.

The First United States Mint was located within 100 feet of Lit Brothers' Department Store.

The first of the Mint buildings was completed on September 7, 1792, and workmen of the Mint commenced work in it the latter part of the month. Rittenhouse, the patriot, undoubtedly hoisted the Stars and Stripes over the Mint property and it, therefore, must have had the unique distinction of being the first of all Government-owned buildings dedicated and used for a public purpose to display the national colors.

Tradition, which dates back to the time when men having a knowledge of the event were still alive, has always been that the first coins of the First United States Mint were the silver half dimes claimed to have been made from silver deposited by Washington. They are today quite rare and have always been known to numismatists as Washington half dimes. In his fourth annual address to Congress, in October, 1792, he referred to them as a small beginning in the coinage. We, therefore, have the authority of Washington himself concerning the first silver coins struck at the Mint.

Ever since coin collecting has been a fad there have been arguments and disputes over what were the first copper coins of the Mint. When the speaker demolished the first one of the Mint buildings, in 1907, the very first things of interest he discovered, which had fallen from the timbers of the small brick building located at 631 Filbert street, along Bone alley, were two planchets of the silver-center cent of 1792. It had been supposed by many that this rarest of all copper coins bearing the imprint of the United States had not been made by the Mint. While the two blanks were nothing but small disks of copper with reeded edges about the size of a half cent with a small hole in the center, the finding of them led me most naturally to think they were a product of the Mint.

The story of the find was published in the metropolitan newspapers, and a gentleman who has since died and who bequeathed his collection to the State of Connecticut, came all the way to Philadelphia and made me what some would consider a fabulous offer for what I, to tease him, called a copper button. Years later they were given, with other finds and relics of our First United States Mint, to the City of Philadelphia, and since that time they have been on exhibition in Congress Hall, at Sixth and Chestnut streets, where Congress passed the Mint acts.

After a search I found at the present Philadelphia Mint account book No. 2 of Henry Voigt, the first chief coiner. On December 17, 1792, he wrote in this small memoranda book: "Struck off a few pieces of copper coins." For several years I strongly suspected that this referred to the silver-center cents, which are so rare that one of them would probably bring \$1000 at public auction. You can imagine my satisfaction when, as late as last October, I found a letter in the archives of the Department of State at Washington that forever settled the matter, in my mind at least.

The letter was sent by Jefferson to Washington the very next day after Voigt had made his memorandum. It said: "Thomas Jefferson has the honor of sending the President two cents made on Voigt's plan by putting a silver plug worth three-quarters of a cent into a copper worth one-quarter of a cent. Mr. Rittenhouse is about to make a few by mixing the same plug by fusion with the same quantity of copper. He will then make one of copper alone of the same size, and lastly he will make the real cent as ordered by Congress four times as big." There can now be no doubt what was the first copper coin, because the so-called pattern cent of 1792 that conformed to the act of Congress was not yet made. The cents made on the Voigt plan should be known, as a matter of simple justice among coin collectors, as Voigt silver-center cents.

When the Mint was ready to begin operations it advertised for old cop-



per in the Philadelphia newspapers, and the first lot of six pounds was purchased for \$1 on September 11, 1792.

Washington authorized Jefferson to instruct Pinckney, our Minister to England, to purchase a large quantity of copper from abroad, which was done. He also hired Assayer Cox to come to America and work for the Mint. Some coining presses and small things for Mint use were also ordered from Europe.

In May, 1793, John Eckstein, portrait painter and sculptor to the King of Prussia, appealed to Washington for assistance in getting to America. He arrived here within two years, because in 1795 he made a model for a new silver dollar.

He also carved a bust of Washington in marble, which, while not generally known, is considered by critics a superb work of art. Our late President Woodrow Wilson used a half-tone of the bust in his life of General Washington.

The power plant of the Mint was started in 1792 by the purchase of two oxen, but they apparently did not prove satisfactory, because no more oxen were purchased and they were displaced by horses, of which there were generally three or four on hand and housed in a stable on the Mint lot. The Mint continued to get its power from manual labor and horses until 1816, when a 10-horse-power steam engine was purchased of Oliver Evans.

Back in 1796 one of the principal officers of the Mint was absent without leave and used one of the horses of the Mint on the occasion. The director expressed his disapproval in strong terms and issued an order that no one should presume to use the horses on Sunday. Straw, hay, pasture and medicine for horses would probably look odd on the expense account of the present Mint, but not more so than gasoline would on the accounts of the First Mint. The First Mint, like nearly every other public institution, had its inside controversies. The most serious one was probably that of 1802, between Benjamin Rush, treasurer of the Mint and Signer of the Declaration of Independence, and Elias Boudinot, one-time President of the Continental Congress and director of the Mint and later founder and President of the American Bible Society. They were related by marriage through the Stockton family of New Jersey.

Rush was a practicing physician and could not give the time to the Mint he had promised when he asked Boudinot to help him get the honor of the Presidential appointment as treasurer of the Mint.

Boudinot, who felt the responsibilities of the financial matters of the Mint, pleaded with Rush to resign, which he promised, but neglected, to do. Both men became offended at each other and Rush accused Boudinot of having the stable refuse of the Mint carted to his farm, in the Northern Liberties, for several years without paying the Mint for it. This Mint and family squabble is fully explained in original letters in my possession that show that Boudinot was the abler of the two antagonists, but that Rush probably had the most determined courage, even though he were in the wrong.

As soon as the Mint started operations in 1792 a watch dog that cost \$3 was bought for its protection. A yard bell that cost \$17.82 and weighed 36½ pounds was put in place. A watch-house was built and two whale-oil lamps were placed in front of the Mint.

The ordinary workmen were not permitted to leave the Mint between the time of the arrival at 5 o'clock in the morning and their departure at 8 o'clock in the evening. Their meals were carried to the mint by some relative or friend, and none but the watchman was permitted to feed the dog. Any workmen leaving the Mint during working hours without permission and taken in the attempt was to be treated as guilty of a dishonorable act and to be stripped and searched. The night watchman was required to go armed with a short sword and loaded pistol, ring the yard bell every hour by the Mint clock and send the dog through the yard immediately after ringing the bell.

The basement windows were protected by iron bars set in marble and the windows by bolted shutters. A sturdy man with an ax could have gotten into the Mint at any time, but the Mint history records no such attempt to break into it from the outside during the time it was located on Seventh street. The watchman and the watch dog evidently answered the purpose.

The First Mint used tallow candles and whale-oil lamps for illumination



and observed a daylight-saving schedule throughout the year, with only two holidays, Fourth of July and Christmas. It was frequently closed for months at a time on account of yellow fever, and after it ceased to be used as a Mint was partly occupied by the Apprentices' Library.

If anyone should like to learn the number of cents and half cents coined in the individual years of 1793, 1794 and 1795, which cannot be obtained except as a result of my search, I will gladly furnish the information.

One of the curious things about the First Mint is that as early as 1793 it purchased stone or anthracite coal and continuously thereafter. Its first purchase was 120 bushels at a cost of \$38. This indicates one of the very earliest if not the first known use of hard coal in large quantities. It also bought charcoal by the thousands of bushels, and it is quite likely that the Mint was the largest consumer of fuel of any establishment in the city of Philadelphia about the year 1800.

None but kings have shown the continuous loyalty to a task that the Eckfeldt family has to the Philadelphia Mints. Adam Eckfeldt went with the first mint in 1792. His son, Jacob Reese Eckfeldt, also went with the Mint, and his son, Jacob B. Eckfeldt, is an honored officer at Sixteenth and Spring Garden streets today. Father, son and grandson with one institution for 133 years continuously shows a loyal and long-lived family, to say the least.

During the entire time the Government owned the Mint lots they were subject to a yearly ground rent of 20 pieces-of-eight or Spanish dollars.

The United States of America sold the First Mint property when Jackson was President, and he signed the deed to Michael Kates in 1836. The property remained in the hands of the Kates family until 1907.

John L. Kates bequeathed the cornerstone of the Mint when found to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania and said it was laid by Washington. This was probably not so, because Washington was spending the summer at Mount Vernon while the Mint building was being constructed. The cornerstone was possibly found and taken away when the building at 35 North Seventh street, corner of Seventh and Filbert streets, was erected 40 or more years ago. At that time, owing to rainy conditions, the foundation wall of the coinage building of the Mint caved in. If any listener-in has ever heard anything about the cornerstone or its contents, it is hoped that he will communicate with the Frank H. Stewart Electric Company, now on the site.

In 1907 the speaker purchased the group of three brick buildings known as the First United States Mint, which was in operation from 1792 to 1832, a period of 40 years. In these buildings practically all of the rare United States coins were struck. Strange as it may seem, artists, historians and numismatists have practically paid no attention to this important department of our early national life. Artists have sketched trees, bridges, taverns, banks, etc., of Old Philadelphia, but no local artist ever made a sketch of the First Mint of the United States until a few years ago, when Frank H. Taylor, so well known to Philadelphians of today, made one at my request.

Historians and travelers have written scores of volumes about Old Philadelphia, but ignored the First Mint, the first public building ever erected by a Congressional appropriation. Numismatists have spent tens of thousands of dollars for their coin collections, and big showcases have been used to display the coins of the First Mint, but most of them have not definitely known where the First United States Mint was located.

The destruction of historic buildings in Philadelphia has been going forward without much regard for their historical or sentimental value. The loss of the building in which Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence was described in a book by Thomas Donaldson, published in 1898. He tried to buy the building in order that it might be re-erected on some other site, and failed. The only reason I mention this is because it made a tremendous impression on me. I made up my mind that none should ever criticize me for destroying the First United States Mint without an attempt at preservation. Here was a building that was unique in the history of the United States. The authority for it was all vested in our guiding star, General George Washington, whose birthday we shall again celebrate shortly.

I offered the coinage building, the first one erected, to the City of Philadelphia for preservation in some city park. My attempt, like that of Donaldson, failed, and I, too, have written a book, not for the same reason



that he did, but to put on record dozens of facts about the property known possibly only to myself. For the past 17 years I have searched original manuscripts in the form of letters, diaries, documents and account books, also Government reports and contemporaneous newspapers of the First Mint. I have also interviewed descendants of persons connected with the Mint more than a century ago, and regret very much that my time is now up, because I should like to tell you other curious things about the First U. S. Mint, established under the supervision of Washington in 1792.

#### DOMESTIC MEDAL ISSUES AND AWARDS.

The Bureau of Mines, of Washington, D. C., announced March 10th the posthumous award of the Joseph M. Holmes Safety Association's Annual Gold Hero Medal to William Culp, mint superintendent, who sacrificed his life in an attempt to rescue a subordinate from a flooded salt mint near Detroit in June.

On behalf of the Life Saving Benevolent Society of New York, Herbert L. Satterlee, a member of the board of managers of the Seamen's Church Institute of America, has presented a gold medal to Seaman Ask Brynildsch for his rescue work at the wreck of the cutter Shanghai off Canso, N. S., on August 27th, 1924.

The James Douglas Medal has been awarded to Wililam H. Bassett, metallurgist of the American Brass Company, a subsidiary of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, for distinguished scientific achievement in the brass industry by the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers.  
J. deL.

#### FOREIGN MEDAL ISSUES AND AWARDS.

A Papal medal has been struck in commemoration of the founding of St. Peter's Oratory, one of the Knights of Columbus recreational houses in the Eternal City. This institution, which has won this signal honor for the Knights, was accepted in 1924 by Pope Pius XI. The medal bears on one side a likeness of the Pontiff, and on the reverse a miniature of the facade of the Oratory, with the great dome of St. Peter's in the background. A Latin inscription reads: "To Fulfill the Wishes of Our Holy Father, Pius XI, the Knights of Columbus, at Their Own Expense, Founded This Oratory of St. Peter for the Christian Development of Roman Youth."

Prior to sailing with the William Beebe Expedition for the Sargasso Sea and the Galapagos Islands, Captain Ernest L. Scoedsack, motion-picture photographer, received a Distinguished Service Medal from the Near East Relief for humanitarian work in Smyrna and the refugee camps of the Near East. According to the Official Citation, at Smyrna "he risked his life in the performance of duty and was instrumental in the saving of many lives."

King Gustaf V of Sweden has awarded Illis Quorum in gold (eighth measurement) to W. J. Kalen, of Fagered, for meritorious work as a dialect and folk-lore researcher. The inscription on the medal is "Illis Quorum Meurare Labores."  
J. deL.

#### VICISSITUDES OF CONTINENTAL PAPER MONEY.

Continental Congress had its troubles with its issue of paper money. Always short of money to buy supplies with for the carrying on of the Revolution, and up against about every trial possible to imagine, they had only one recourse—that of issuing immense quantities of paper money, which depreciated, somewhat like Confederate money, as the war progressed.

Adding to these difficulties, the British and Tories in New York City began to counterfeit the money and made poor copies by the barrel, which

they tried to circulate through the Continental territory and within the lines of the army. Washington, in his letters to Congress, refers to these spurious issues. In cities where the British Army encamped and remained for a time, like New York and Philadelphia, the Tory journals were very active and derisive of the American Army, its supporters and Congress. The English journals also added to the general chorus of protest and diatribe against the "Revolution" and "the rebels," the "American traitors." Spies and loyalists were on all sides, both within and outside the American lines.

Washington did not even dare to disclose in advance any of his plans or movements to the great body of his own army, so wide open were kept the ears of the disaffected to the American cause. An intercepted letter of Lord Germaine, taken with one of Sir Henry Clinton, betrayed the interesting fact that there were more Tories in the British Army than the entire number of the American force, and not to include British, Hessians, Waldeckers and "jagers."

Here are a couple of samples of Tory comments on our paper money: In October, 1776, the American Army having been driven from New York City by the immense English and Hessian armies of Howe, occupied New York. The result was that the Tory press of Rivington and the New York Gazette got very busy trying to discredit American interests. In the issue of the latter for October 28th, we read: "Wanted—By a gentleman fond of curiosities, who is shortly going to England, a parcel of Congress notes, with which he intends to paper some rooms. Those who wish to make something of their stock in that commodity, if they are clean and fit for the purpose, receive at the rate of one guinea per thousand for all they can bring before the expiration of the present month. Inquire of the printer. N. B.—It is expected they will be much lower." Carver, in his writings, derisively states: "The Congress paper dollars are now used for papering rooms, lighting pipes and other conveniences." Here is a quotation from Gaines' News, evidently published in Europe, which seems the limit for heartlessness: "The account that we have had that the grand American Congress could make no more dollars for want of rags, proves altogether a mistake, for independent of the large supply expected from Washington's army as soon as they can be spared, we have reason to believe the country in general never abounded more in that article."

In 1778 the British commander at New York sent a quantity of Continental paper money to General Washington, to be used for the keep of the British prisoners in Pennsylvania. He refused to accept this money, on account of its having been seized by the British from American sources. Rivington's Gazette thus comments on the matter under date of February 22d, 1778: "Mr. Washington has returned the Congress paper money sent out for the use of British prisoners. The royal army is in good quarters, enjoys the highest health and the finest spirits, and wishes most ardently to be engaged. We have at present but little of the petite guerre. Provisions are plenty, and I think daily increasing, notwithstanding the rebels are taking every method to starve the garrison in Philadelphia by removing forage and provisions far into the country."

It will be remembered that at this time the British had possession of Philadelphia and that Washington's army was shivering in rags at Valley Forge. The petite guerre referred to turned out to be too much for even these journalists, who fled, together with 22,000 other Tories, when the British evacuated New York in 1783.

THOS. L. ELDER.

#### DIGS UP BOX OF GOLD COINS.

A press dispatch from Jay, Okla., says buried treasure totalling between \$55,000 and \$60,000 in gold was unearthed near there by Tom Wickliff, a full-blooded Cherokee Indian, while he was digging a trench for the foundation of his smoke-house. The property is supposed to have belonged to a family named Miller, and it is thought the gold may have been buried there before the Civil War, according to County Judge J. Grover Scales.

Scales said Wickliff's pick tore into the tin box containing the gold, and Judge Scales believes the Indian will be entitled to full ownership of the treasure. Wickliff jealously guards his newly found riches and won't allow anyone to examine the coins closely.



# THE NUMISMATIST

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## Editorial Comment—Numismatic News.

### THE STONE MOUNTAIN HALF DOLLAR.

It is not believed the distribution of the Stone Mountain commemorative half dollar, announced to take place May 1, will be delayed nor the issue in any way affected by the differences that have come between the Stone Mountain Confederate Monumental Association and Sculptor Borglum. Nearly 1,800,000 pieces were struck at the Philadelphia mint during January and February, so it does not appear that the filling of advance orders for the coin will be delayed.

The act authorizing the coin provided that 5,000,000 pieces might be issued. This is by far the largest number of pieces of a commemorative coin ever authorized, except the Columbian half dollar of 1892 and 1893, which also was for 5,000,000 pieces, of which it is estimated that 3,000,000

were unsold and placed in circulation at face value. The number of other commemorative half dollars authorized since 1917 has been from 100,000 to 300,000, and of these, so far as figures are available, a goodly number of each of the issues have been returned to the mint to be melted, except the Lincoln and Maine pieces. It is believed that practically all of the latter two issues were sold, of which there were struck 100,000 and 50,000, respectively. The half dollar having the poorest sale, according to available figures, was the Missouri piece, and the best seller was the Pilgrim coin. The sale of each of the other half dollars is reported to vary between 55,000 and 75,000. Of the Pan-Pacific Exposition half dollar there was less than 30,000 sold.

For sentimental reasons the Stone Mountain coin is expected to have a large sale, probably larger than any of the other commemorative half dollars. No other issue has received so much publicity in the daily press, due to the protests lodged against the design, the Borglum incident and the unusual character of the carving on Stone Mountain itself. In some form or other this project has reaped a harvest of publicity in the past two or three years.

But it has been found that there is no wild scramble among the public to pay \$1 for a 50-cent coin, and after the first few thousand have been disposed of to those most directly interested in some way or other, it requires considerable effort to dispose of them, especially after the launching of the project for which they were struck has become stale.

The few figures given here will show that, contrary to popular belief, coin collectors do not absorb the issues of commemorative half dollars and sell them at an enhanced price. Probably less than 2,000 of any single issue have found their way into the hands of collectors and dealers. The margin of profit for the dealer on such coins is so small that the wonder is they handle them at all.

It is reported that Secretary Mellon is beginning to frown on the commemorative issues, because the tendency is to overestimate the demand; that many more are struck than are sold, and that the mint is called upon to melt a good portion of each issue. His objection seems to be well founded.

Five million half dollars is a large number, and if anything approaching this quantity is sold, the Stone Mountain half dollar will be a record-breaker.

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#### LIST OF OBSOLETE PAPER MONEY TO BE RESUMED.

Mr. Wismer's "Descriptive List of Obsolete Paper Money" is omitted from this issue. The issues of Maine will be resumed next month and the list thereafter continued as usual.

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#### THE RADIO IN NUMISMATICS.

In commenting on the observance of Coin Week last year we remarked that "it has possibilities almost unlimited." At that time we did not have in mind the opportunities afforded by the radio to bring the subject of numismatics to the attention of an audience of hundreds of thousands. But this feature was developed this year. During Coin Week President Wormser broadcast two talks on successive evenings from New York city, and while he was telling his audience on Friday evening of some of the attractions of "Coin Collecting," Frank H. Stewart was telling another audience from a Philadelphia station some facts connected with the history of the First United States Mint.

A glance at the radio programs will show that they are made up largely of entertainment features, with occasional talks on serious subjects. We have no means of learning how the latter are received by the audiences. But we do know that the radio offers an opportunity to occasionally bring numismatics to the attention of thousands in a way not possible by any other means.

President Wormser's talks were devoted largely to the pleasures and mental profit to be derived from collecting. They gave, as far as was possible in the short time he stood before the microphone, an insight into the



breadth and depth of coin collecting, and to this extent at least it helped to remove erroneous impressions the uninformed public has of collectors. His talk contained much about collectors and collecting that it is impossible to get newspapers to publish.

And now the radio looms as a valuable asset to the A. N. A. as a medium for publicity!

This suggests that it might be worth while during the Detroit convention to make arrangements to broadcast an address regarding the A. N. A. and the public exhibition of coins to be held in connection with it.

We do not believe that collectors are made as a result of hearing a single address over the radio, or from a platform, or by seeing an exhibit of coins, or by reading an article on numismatics in the press or a magazine. But if we are able to make an impression on a few by any of these methods, and follow it up with successive attacks upon receptive minds, a number of numismatic prospects may be created.

But, first of all, there must be in the prospect a natural inclination to collect, a fondness for history and geography. If these qualities are not present, the time and effort are wasted.

Nevertheless, we believe the radio has wonderful possibilities for numismatics.

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#### ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION PRESIDENTIAL MEDAL.

Below is illustrated the Presidential medal for 1924, bearing on the obverse the portrait of William F. Sunday, who served as President of the Rochester Numismatic Association during 1924. The reverse is from the die that has been used on the entire series of the Presidential series.



Last year's medal is jokingly referred to among R. N. A. members as the "Liberty Cap" medal on account of the uniform and overseas cap. It was the wish of the members that the uniform be shown on the medal because of the service rendered by Sergeant Sunday during the World War, he being the only member of the R. N. A. to enter the ranks and serve in the front-line trenches in France. The 1924 medal is also the thirteenth medal issued by the Association, and Mr. Sunday was elected the thirteenth President for the reason that No. 13 occurred so often during his service. He was thirteen days crossing the Atlantic; was sent into the front line on Friday, the thirteenth; stayed in the line thirteen days before being relieved; had "13" on his rifle, bayonet and pistol, also on his identification tags; served thirteen months in France and started for the U. S. A. on May 13, 1919.

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#### KNOWS A GOOD THING WHEN HE SEES IT.

A Far-Western reader writes as follows: "The February number of THE NUMISMATIST is the most interesting numismatic publication I have ever

### A QUEST FOR A GERMAN MEDAL.

If the medal illustrated below is in any collection in the United States, and if the owner of it will communicate with Prof. Georg Habich, Director of the State Coin Collection at Munich, Germany, the fact will be much appreciated by Mr. Habich.



For a long time, Mr. Habich says, he has searched Europe for a specimen of the medal. It was in the market between 1890 and 1900, and he suspects it was sold to a collector in the United States. It is of John Frederick, Elector of Saxony. The inscription begins "Dei Gratia Iohannes Fridericus." The edge is formed by a wreath of leaves. There also exists an imitation which comes up frequently, the inscription beginning "Dei Gra : Io : Frid : " etc., with profiled edge, but he has no interest in the latter piece.

### NUMISMATICS AND THE A. N. A. TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

THE NUMISMATIST for April, 1900, contained the following articles: "The Minor Coins of Russian Dependencies and Danubian Principalities"; "The Gold Coins of British Columbia," by R. L. Reid; "Gleanings From the Pilot" (a numismatic publication); "English Notes," by W. Thurston; "Curious Kinds of Money."

In the A. N. A. department six new applications for membership were published.

In the Editorial department the following information is noted: The Chapmans have purchased the Borden collection. Frossard's 165th sale, in New York, occurred on April 27, 540 lots. On May 19 the Chapman Bros. will sell at auction, in Philadelphia, the collections of Gorton, Kinney and Hall, 717 lots. A persistent rumor that Charles Steigerwalt, Lancaster, Pa., would retire as a dealer in coins was denied.

The department of Wanted, To Exchange and For Sale is continued. No advertisements appeared in this issue.

### COINAGE FOR FEBRUARY, 1925.

Following is the number of pieces of the different denominations coined at the mints of the United States during February, 1925, as officially reported by the Bureau of the Mint, Washington, D. C.:

Gold—Double Eagles, 1,390,000.

Silver—Standard Dollars, 1,665,000; Half Dollars (Stone Mountain), 1,314,453.

Nickel—Five Cents, 2,109,000.

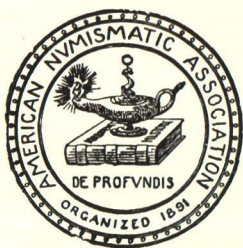
Bronze—One Cent, 7,776,000.

Coinage executed for other Governments:

Venezuela—Nickel, 100,000.

Salvador—Nickel, 1,000,000.





## American Numismatic Association

Organized 1891, Incorporated Under the Laws of the  
United States May 9, 1912.

The annual dues are \$1.00 yearly. Subscription to THE NUMISMATIST, \$2.00 yearly, both payable January 1 in advance. Total, \$3.00. For particulars address the General Secretary.

### OFFICERS.

**President**, MORITZ WORMSER, 95 Fifth Avenue, New York City.  
**First Vice-President**, LUDGER GRAVEL, 26 Jacques Cartier Square, Montreal, Canada.  
**Second Vice-President**, CHAS. H. FISHER, Care The Bailey Company, Cleveland, Ohio.  
**General Secretary**, HARRY T. WILSON, 535 N. Sawyer Ave., Chicago, Ill.  
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**Librarian and Curator**, PAUL M. LANGE, 817 Flower City Park, Rochester, N. Y.

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### Official Magazine: THE NUMISMATIST,

F. G. DUFFIELD, Editor and Bus. Mgr., 1811 Mosher St., Baltimore, Md.

### DISTRICT SECRETARIES.

ANGELL, D. L.—**Minnesota, Wisconsin**—Hollenbeck Hotel, Los Angeles, Cal.  
BRAND, H. A.—**Ohio**—174 Woolper Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
BRANDON, BASIL—**California**—327 Twenty-sixth Ave., San Francisco, Cal.  
BROWN, GEORGE F.—**Illinois**—Room 408, City Hall, Chicago, Ill.  
CHEEK, CHARLES C.—**North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia**—Sanford, N. C.  
CONNOR, JOHN M., JR.—**New Jersey**—Woodwild, Metuchen, N. J.  
CHAPMAN, HENRY—**Pennsylvania**—333 S. Sixteenth St., Philadelphia, Pa.  
CARDWELL, L. A.—**New Mexico**—Las Cruces, N. M.  
EKLUND, O. P.—**Washington, Oregon**—6711 Pittsburg St., Spokane, Wash.  
FLETCHER, L. L.—**England**—Tupwood, Caterham Valley, Surrey, England.  
GRAY, HARRY A.—**Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont**—41 Rockland St., Boston, Mass.  
GONZALES, J. J.—**Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, Alabama**—66 N. Moore St., New York City.  
HANLEY, A. L.—**Maine**—The Lafayette, Portland, Maine.  
HOARE, E. A.—**Michigan**—Dime Savings Bank, Detroit, Mich.  
HERZ, C. O.—**Nevada**—Care R. Herz & Bros., Reno, Nev.  
KOHLEK, RUD.—**New York**—70 Fifth Ave., New York City.  
KUSTERER, LEONARD—**Connecticut**—126 Summit St., Bridgeport, Conn.  
LARDNER, FOSTER—**Rhode Island**—320 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.  
LEES, JUDGE W. A. D.—**Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba**—Box U, Camrose, Alberta, Canada.  
LANGSTROTH, DR. L. A.—**Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland**—36 Sydney St., St. John, N. B., Canada.  
MEHL, B. MAX—**Texas, Arizona**—P. O. Drawer 976, Fort Worth, Texas.  
MOELLERING, C. E.—**Indiana**—217-241 Murray St., Fort Wayne, Ind.  
PEREZ, GILBERT S.—**Philippine Islands**—Box 10, Lucena, Tay., P. I.  
RENAUD, L. A.—**Quebec**—53 Irene St., Montreal, Canada.  
REID, R. L.—**British Columbia**—1333 Pacific St., Vancouver, B. C., Canada.  
SCHIRMER, G.—**Colorado, Idaho, Utah, Wyoming**—1350 Franklin St., Denver, Col.  
STOVALL, O. P.—**Tennessee, Kentucky**—109 E. Lafayette St., Jackson, Tenn.  
SORENSEN, M.—**Iowa**—1030 N. 17th St., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.  
SNOW, JOHN H.—**Mississippi, Missouri, Arkansas**—3702 Washington Ave., St. Louis, Mo.  
THORSON, N. T.—**Nebraska, Kansas**—Omaha, Neb.  
WOOD, JOHN A.—**Ontario**—110 Belmont Ave., Hamilton, Ont., Canada.  
YODER, ALBERT H.—**North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana**—137 Reeves Ave., Grand Forks, N. D.  
ZUG, JOHN—**Maryland, Delaware, District of Columbia**—Bowie Md.

# American Numismatic Association.

## REPORT OF GENERAL SECRETARY.

### New Members to be Admitted April 1, 1925.

- 2816 Dr. Morris Gerstl, P. O. Box 74, Curacao, West Indies.  
 2817 A. P. Mengelle, 611 N. Cascade Avenue, Colorado Springs, Colo.  
 2818 Gustaf Cavalli, Skovde, Sweden.  
 2819 W. R. Wilson, 39 Thurman Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.  
 2820 A. L. Reed, 2320 N. 56th Street, Omaha, Neb.  
 2821 H. E. Wolf, 316 Chesnut Street, Indiana, Pa.  
 2822 M. H. Jackson, 4652 Woodlawn Avenue, Chicago, Ill.  
 2823 A. B. Bartoszewicz, 3354 Superior Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.  
 2825 Omaha Public Library, Harney and 19th Sts., Omaha, Neb.  
 2826 Harry Rogers, 8511 N. 29th Street, Omaha, Neb.  
 2827 E. L. Granville, 53 Applegate Circle, Fitchburg, Mass.  
 2828 Jake Martin, P. O. Box 162, Duluth, Minn.  
 2829 Michael Serdy, 546 Tammany Way, Homestead, Pa.  
 2830 E. M. Fitch, 142 N. 11th Avenue, Phoenix, Ariz.  
 2831 Elmer R. Bondley, 385 Monroe Street, Marion, Ohio.

### Applications for Membership.

The following applications have been received prior to March 15, 1925. If no objections are received prior to May 15, 1925 the applicants will become members on that date and their names will be published in the May issue of THE NUMISMATIST.

APPLICANT	PROPOSED BY
Henry M. Winn,	Julius Guttag
11 Signal Co., Schofield Barracks, Hawaii	Mrs. Blanche Guttag
Joseph A. Roudis (General),	Farran Zerbe
559 Scribner Street, Grand Rapids, Mich.	Harry T. Wilson
Morton H. Lewis,	Dr. J. M. Henderson
R. F. D. 2, Grove City, Ohio	Harry T. Wilson
Will Cundill (U. S. Silver Half Dollars),	Charles Markus
Magnoketa, Iowa	George Klindt
William E. Crossette (General),	Farran Zerbe
c/o Detroit Beef Co., Lansing, Mich.	John W. Haarer
Henry Bollman,	Julius Guttag
113 West 83rd Street, New York, N. Y.	F. A. Livingston
Max Scheuer (General),	Moritz Wormser
c/o Elks Club, 108 West 43rd Street, New York, N. Y.	Harry T. Wilson
Henry G. McCaughey (English),	Moritz Wormser
1 Winfield Avenue, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	Harry T. Wilson
Bruce Cartwright (Hawaiian, Roman Imperial and U. S.),	Julius Guttag
P. O. Box 653, Honolulu, Hawaii	F. A. Livingston
Walter W. Chadbourne (Paper Money),	Julius Guttag
11 Main Street, Orono, Maine	Moritz Wormser
Charles E. Mohr (General),	R. E. Davis
Batavia, Ills.	Harry T. Wilson
Leopold G. Cristobal (Foreign),	Julius Guttag
P. O. Box 2074, Casper, Wyo.	F. A. Livingston
George A. Harrig (United States and Canadian),	Frank N. Pond
338 South Pearl Street, Albany, N. Y.	Harry T. Wilson
Fred Wehner (General),	Frank G. Duffield
Frostburg, Md.	Harry T. Wilson
Raymond B. Stevens (\$2.50 and \$5 Gold, large copper cents),	Julius Guttag
29 West North Street, Ilion, N. Y.	F. A. Livingston
Simon A. Alcaide (General),	Julius Guttag
P. O. Box (Q), Guayama, Porto Rico	Mrs. Blanche Guttag
Philip H. Maxwell (American Half Dollars),	A. C. Hutchinson
306 Dime Bank Bldg., Detroit, Mich.	Z. Dworkowski
Frank Pietsch (German and United States Coins),	Howard F. Hughes
Frankenmuth, Mich.	John Zug



John George Watson (Chinese and Roman Republican), Edward A. Hoare  
113 West Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Mich. . . . . A. C. Hutchinson

#### Change of Address.

Fred W. Becker, from 4152 Moody Avenue, Chicago, Ills., to 33 Seventh Avenue, La Grange, Ill.

Leon Fuldauer, from 59 Chaussee Vleurgat, Brussels, Belgium, to 39 Boulevard Militaire, Ixelles, Brussels, Belgium.

J. M. P. McCraven, from 17 Battery Place, New York, N. Y., to c/o The Texas Co., McCormick Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

HARRY T. WILSON, General Secretary.

#### ADVERTISING SPACE IN A. N. A. MEMBERSHIP LIST.

Space will be provided in the membership list booklet of the A. N. A. for advertisements of coin dealers. The rates will be \$10 a page, \$5 a half page, \$2.50 a quarter page, which is the smallest space that will be sold. Applications for space should be sent promptly to H. H. Yawger, Chairman of the Board of Governors, Indiana, Pa. It has been suggested that each of the local or branch societies should be represented by an advertisement, giving the time and place of their meetings.

It is hoped to publish the membership list early in the coming summer. It will contain only the names of those who have renewed their membership for 1925 at the time of going to press.

#### ADDITION TO THE A. N. A. LIBRARY.

A recent addition to the library of the A. N. A. is a monograph by Mr. Fr. Haas-Zumbuhl, of Lucerne, Switzerland, "Geld und Geldeswert in Luzern bis zum Beginn des XVI Jahrhunderts" ("Money and Currency in Luzern to the Beginning of the Sixteenth Century"), received from the author.

## Obituary.

#### JOHN W. HASELTINE.

Capt. John W. Haseltine, an honorary member of the A. N. A., died at his home in Oak Lane, Philadelphia, February 28, 1925, of the infirmities of age. He was 87 years old. He is survived by his widow and a daughter, Mrs. Marion H. Richards, of Crawford, N. J. He was a veteran of the Civil War and for many years was active in the affairs of the G. A. R.

Because of his age Captain Haseltine had not been active in numismatics for a number of years, and his name is but a memory to the present generation of collectors. For many years he was a leading dealer in coins and stamps in Philadelphia, and until about 10 years ago he conducted a small coin, stamp and curio store on South Seventeenth street. His name, however, is still linked with present-day numismatics through the issue many years ago of "Haseltine's Type Tables," giving the die varieties of United States silver coins.

To Captain Haseltine is due the credit of bringing to light some coins the existence of which was not known previously. Perhaps the most important of these was his discovery of the originals of the first designs for a silver dollar and half dollar of the Nova Constellatio type. Another discovery was the New Jersey cent with head of Washington on the reverse. For many years this piece was believed to be unique, but, if memory serves, a second piece was discovered a few years ago. He also brought to light a number of the patterns for a Confederate cent. At the convention of the A. N. A. in Philadelphia in 1908 Captain Haseltine was present and delivered an address. The parts relating to these discoveries is reprinted here:

"The first designs for a United States dollar and half dollar, the Nova

Constellatio 1000 and 500 mill pieces, were obtained by me after over a year's search. Mr. Elliot Woodward, of Boston, had in one of his sales two pieces described as '1000 and 500 mill pieces, struck in some soft metal.' They sold for some \$30 or \$40 each. I saw them and was confident they were molded in type metal and I knew the originals must be somewhere, but not known to collectors. I inquired at the United States Mint about them, and all the information I could obtain was that Mr. Mickley had borrowed the originals (which were in silver) from the owner and had copies made of them, and that an article in reference to them had been published in a newspaper in Philadelphia some years before. The paper was the North American and United States Gazette. That was all the information I could obtain, Mr. Mickley being dead. Whenever I had a spare moment I examined the back files of the North American for six or eight months, and finally found the article, which merely stated that they had been found in a secret drawer in the desk of Charles Thompson, the Secretary of the First or Continental Congress. I then found out who were the heirs or descendants of Mr. Thompson and wrote to each one, not stating, of course, what I was after, merely mentioning that I had heard they had a collection of coins they wished to dispose of and that I was in the market to buy. The one favorable reply I received was from Mr. Rothmel Wilson of Wilmington, Del., from whom I finally purchased his collection. Imagine my delight when I found the pieces struck in silver and in beautiful proof condition.

"The unique New Jersey Washington cent was brought into my store in a bag with about one thousand other copper pieces covered with grease and dirt. They were accumulated in a small grocery store kept by an old woman, who was so suspicious that she would not get what they were worth that every coin I looked at carefully she quietly slipped in her pocket after I laid it down. Realizing at that rate I would get nothing I examined, I merely counted them, noticing the New Jersey cent but not daring to examine it to see if it was copper or lead, and as most of the pieces were common United States Colonials and foreign coins I obtained them at two cents each. After she left the store I hastily looked over them until I found the New Jersey Washington and ascertained it was a struck piece in copper. I offered it to Dr. Maris of this city for \$50. He declined to purchase, saying the price was too high. Realizing, after research, that I had a unique coin, I then sold it to Mr. S. S. Crosby, of Boston, for \$150. You probably know of its history since, and that no other has ever been discovered. It would probably sell now for about \$1500.

"I have been asked to say something about the so-called Confederate cent. A little circular issued by myself and Mr. Randall some years ago tells all the history of the striking of those pieces, but I do not think it mentioned how I obtained the dies. One day I was told by a gentleman that a bartender in West Philadelphia had a Confederate cent. I doubted it. Mr. J. Colvin Randall (now deceased) was told the same. He conferred with me in reference to it, and we decided that if either of us obtained it we would share in any profit that would accrue from it. I saw the bartender and purchased the coin from him. It was in nickel and he said he received it over the bar. I knew by the head on the obverse it was Mr. Lovett's work. I called on Mr. Lovett and he denied ever having made such dies. Numerous times I called to induce him to give me some information about them, but he always stuck to his story that he did not make them, until one day he pulled out a drawer in one of his cabinets and I beheld a line of little Confederate cents. He then owned up and told me that he had eleven of them but formerly there were twelve, he having lost one. He said he received the order to make them for the Confederacy through a well-known jewelry firm in Philadelphia, but that his wife became timid about his delivering them for fear the United States Government might arrest him for giving assistance to the enemy, so he buried them in his cellar until long after the war was over, and even then he was afraid to show them. I purchased the dies from him, and, as you all probably know, did not strike any in nickel, considering them to a certain extent as originals, but we had three struck in gold, and I believe five in silver and 55 in copper, the die breaking on the 55th piece, which is in existence, showing the break in the die."

At this convention Captain Haseltine was elected an honorary member of the A. N. A.



It is of interest to note that Messrs. S. H. and Henry Chapman began their numismatic careers when young men as assistants to Captain Haseltine in his numismatic business.

Captain Haseltine's widow is a daughter of the late William Idler, long a collector of and dealer in coins in Philadelphia, who issued a number of tokens for himself, one of which was a replica of the Maryland cent.

## Meetings of Numismatic Societies and Clubs.

**BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.**—Ordinary Meeting, January 28th, 1925, Mr. Grant R. Francis, President, in the chair.

The President explained the position of the overdue volume of the Journal. Presentation to the Library: By the Deputy Master of the Mint, the fifty-fourth annual report, for which a resolution of thanks was accorded.

The annual exhibition of naval, military, and other British medals, and objects of similar interest, was held under the direction of Major W. J. Freer, and included the following:

My Major Freer: A series of 30 stars and medals ranging from the Battle of the Nile, in 1798, to the New Zealand campaign of 1861-66, which will form the subject of a paper by him in Vol. XVII of the Journal.

By Mr. C. Winter: A paper upon the campaigns and medals of the Honourable East India Company, which will be printed in the Journal; and on behalf of Mr. S. M. Spink he exhibited a very beautiful set of the medals of the company in gold, silver-gilt, silver, bronze and tin for Seringapatam; and in silver for Egypt, 1801, the Isle of France, Java, Nepaul and Ceylon.

By Mr. G. Hamilton-Smith: Two groups of medals: 1. The gold medal of the East India Company, struck at the Calcutta Mint, and the silver British medal awarded to Col. Hugh Sutherland for Seringapatam. 2. The Order of the Bath, C.B.; the Guelphic Order, K.C.H.; the Seringapatam and Waterloo medals of Colonel Sir William Nicolary, Royal Staff Corps.

By Mr. Frank E. Burton: Two parchment rolls, two helmets, a pair of epaulets, badge, gold and silver medals, and two prints of Thurland Hall, illustrative of a paper he read upon the history of the South Notts Yeomanry, which will appear in Vol. XVII of the Journal.

By Mr. Willoughby Gardner: A paper upon two oval portrait-plaques in silver, by Simon Passe, of James I and Prince Charles, afterwards Charles I, which he exhibited. This paper also will be printed and illustrated in the Journal.

By Mr. Thomas G. Barnett: A very interesting relic from the wrecked galleon S. Catarina, in the form of a gold finger ring with square bezel set on both the sides and shoulders with six table-cut rubies, and dated, inside, 1571. The ring was in perfect condition except that the central gem was missing.

**NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB.**—Minutes of the regular meeting of the New York Numismatic Club, held on Friday evening, February 13th, 1925, at 327 Fourth Avenue, New York City, Mr. Jonathan M. Swanson presiding. Present: Mr. and Mrs. Swanson, Mr. and Mrs. Merritt, Dr. Valentine, Messrs. Gutttag, Wormser, Wood, Beesley, Livingston, Butler, Robertson, Newell, Blake and Miller. Miss Swanson, Messrs. Metzler and Doe were visitors.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Exhibits were as follows:

Dr. Valentine: Four small, square silver coins of Tunis of various denominations of the early part of the eighteenth century.

Mr. Gutttag: A Lincoln medal in white metal, King No. 878.

Mr. Wormser: 2 talleri of Eritrea, 2 talleri of Abyssinia, 2 pond and ½ pond pieces of Transvaal, with Z. A. R.; 4 ducats of Danish Africa, Christiansborg, in Guinea; also two double ducats from the same locality, and ½ pound of Egypt with head of King Fuad.

Mr. Wood: Two large silver pieces of Morocco struck on Spanish dollars; onca of Mozambique; two Indian rupees counterstamped with a crown and PM for Mozambique; Maria Theresa dollar, counterstamped with crown and LM for Lorenzo Marques; new (1918) Italian trade dollar for Africa; two

counterstamped coins with crown and WR for Sierra Leone; four zinc tokens issued in French Congo; copper coin of Menelik when King of Shao; lead coin from Mombassa; 1 franc for Tunis, 1921.

Mr. Newell: Twelve Carthaginian coins, showing specimens of fine style as struck by the Carthaginians. Included were a gold stater in almost perfect condition from a hoard recently found in Sardinia, and a 12-drachm coin from the old Payne-Knight collection in the British Museum.

Mr. Butler: Medal of Alexander de Medici, of Florence, dated 1534.

Mr. Robertson: Swedish riksdaler of Sigismund, dated 1594, and a riksdaler of Reval (while a Swedish possession), of the same ruler and dated 1598. Both of these are extremely rare and are the property of Mr. John Winnberg, of Jamestown, N. Y.

It was reported that Mr. Liveright had donated his numismatic collection to the Newark Museum. Proposed by Mr. Miller, seconded by Mr. Beesley, that a letter be sent to Mr. Liveright acknowledging the spirit which prompted him to make the gift.

Mr. Wood reported progress of the Coin Week Committee.

Proposed by Mr. Wormser, seconded by Mr. Newell, that the thanks of this Club be given to the Anderson Art Galleries and the American Art Association for their assistance in loaning cases for Coin Week exhibits. Carried.

Mr. Gutttag spoke of an exhibition to be held at New Rochelle Public Library during Coin Week.

Mr. John Winnberg, of Jamestown, N. Y., having been proposed and duly seconded for membership, the application was referred to the Membership Committee, to take the usual course.

Upon motion made and carried, it was decided that the resignation of Mr. John H. Clapp be accepted, but with great regret.

A letter from Mr. Belden was read announcing his resignation from the Medallic Art Committee, which was accepted. A substitute will duly be appointed.

Moved by Mr. Newell, seconded by Mr. Merritt, that an invitation be extended to the New York Junior Numismatic Club to dine and attend our next meeting, March 13th, bringing some of their numismatic specimens for exhibition and comment. Carried unanimously.

It was decided that the topic for the next meeting be "The Juniors' Collections."

Mr. Blake reported on behalf of the Executive Committee.

Moved by Mr. Newell, seconded by Mr. Wormser, that this Club's congratulations be extended to Mr. Beesley, who is to be married on April 20th next. Carried unanimously by all standing and with applause.

A letter from the Stone Mountain Association, with reference to the projected memorial half dollars, was read by Mr. Blake.

Our visitors, Messrs. Doe and Metzler, gave short talks, the former as to his pleasure to be again with us, and the latter on the subject of an exhibition he was preparing for Coin Week.

Mr. Wormser gave a very interesting account of his early collecting days. Moved by Mr. Miller, seconded by Mr. Wood, that Mr. Wormser be asked to make a draft of his entertaining experience for the purpose of including them in the Year Book.

Dr. Valentine moved, and Mrs. Swanson seconded, that members should recount some of their early experiences at the next meeting for the benefit of the New York Junior Numismatic Club. Carried.

Adjourned 10 P. M.—THOMAS S. MILLER, Secretary, 1355 Richmond Road, Dongan Hills, S. I., N. Y.

**NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB.**—Minutes of the regular monthly meeting of the New York Numismatic Club, held on Friday evening, March 13th, 1925, at 327 Fourth Avenue, New York City, Mr. J. M. Swanson in the chair. Present: Mr. and Mrs. Swanson, Mr. and Mrs. Wormser, Messrs. Wade, Valentine, Gutttag, Blake, Raymond, Robertson, Boyd, Miller, Wood and Newell. Visitors were Miss Swanson, and the following members of the New York Junior Numismatic Club: Messrs. Metzler, Klein, Novack, Condon and Stidel. Mr. McCaughey, of Mount Vernon, N. Y., was also with us.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Exhibits were as follows:



Mr. Metzler: A collection of 20-cent size coins of various countries, and types of U. S. banknotes.

Mr. Novack: A collection of quarter thalers and testons.

Mr. Klein: Emergency coins and encased postage stamps of Germany and Austria, tokens issued during the French Revolution, and medals of Louis XVI and XVII.

Mr. Condon: Colonials, and 1/24 real of James II in pewter.

Mr. Raymond: Four Egyptian gold octodrachms of Arsinoe and Ptolemy III, two double staters of Alexander the Great, Show thaler of Maximilian I of Austria, 1516; double Show thaler of Frederick of Saxony, 1512, and several other rare pieces in gold.

Mr. Robertson: Russian "beard kopek," struck in 1705, and used as tax money for those who wore beards.

Mr. Wormser: 14 silver and gold coins of Brabant, including a number of pieforts.

Each of the exhibits was accompanied by a few words from the exhibitor, and then followed short talks by Messrs. Newell, Valentine, Wormser, Boyd, Blake and Wood as to their early days in collecting. These "talks" proved not only interesting but also instructive, and it is to be hoped that other members will come forward and recount their experiences.

Mr. Blake reported for the Executive Committee and asked that an appropriation of \$5 be set aside for the purpose of printing committee notices and for postage thereon. Carried.

The subject for our next meeting will be "Bracteates."

Mr. L. Westervelt was appointed to fill the vacancy on the Medallic Art Committee caused by the resignation of Mr. B. L. Belden.

The Membership Committee handed in a report endorsing Mr. John Winnberg's application for membership, and on motion made and carried the Secretary was instructed to cast one ballot electing that gentleman to membership.

Application for membership was received from Mr. Henry G. McCaughey, proposed by Mr. Wormser and seconded by Mr. Miller, and this will take the usual course.

Mr. F. C. C. Boyd, on behalf of Coin Week Committee, submitted a detailed report as to its activities. On balance there appeared a deficit of \$23.25, which it was proposed to cover by individual subscription. This amount was immediately contributed, and on motion made and carried the best thanks of this Club were given to the Coin Week Committee for the excellent manner in which it had carried on its work, which entailed a vast amount of detail and effort. A supplementary report of this Committee is to be submitted later.

Adjourned 10.05 P. M.—THOMAS S. MILLER, Secretary, 1355 Richmond Road, Dongan Hills, S. I., N. Y.

**BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.**—February 19, 1925. The Society met and dined at Cottrell's Dining Rooms. Present, Vice-President Perry in the chair, also Messrs. Comstock, Shepardson, Waitt, Wheeler, Willey, Tilden, C. A. Davis, Kuhn, Childs, C. W. Morse, Brown and Pond.

The report of the Secretary for the last meeting was read and accepted.

Mr. Tilden told of an exhibition of and talk on coins which he gave recently at Northboro, Mass.

There being no further matters to be taken up, it was voted to adjourn, and the balance of the evening was devoted to the exhibits, which were as follows:

Mr. Davis showed the Louisiana Purchase Medal (1904) in bronze.

Mr. Tilden showed a U. S. silver dollar of 1867, obverse almost uncirculated, reverse smoothed and engraved: "Received by Charles E. Anthon from W. Elliot Woodward, being the balance of a one thousand dollar bill expended Nov. 1, 1867, in the purchase of lots . . . . . in the sale of the Great Mickley Collection." Also U. S. silver dollar, 1836, Gobrecht on base.

Mr. Wheeler showed a Roman aureus of Trajan and another of Augustus.

Mr. Brown showed the following U. S. cents: 1839 over 6; 1804, with plain 4; 1837, uncirculated and very sharp; 1826, uncirculated; 1840, uncirculated, die broken; 1830, uncirculated; also U. S. 20c., 1870, brilliant proof.

Mr. Shepardson showed an uncirculated set of Philippine silver and cop-

per from  $\frac{1}{2}$  centavo to 1 peso. Also Hawaiian dime, quarter dollar and half dollar. Also a beautifully sharp Fugio cent.—SHEPARD POND, Secretary, 258 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

**WESTERN RESERVE NUMISMATIC CLUB.**—The forty-second meeting of the Western Reserve Numismatic Club was held Wednesday evening, February 11th, at Weber's Restaurant. Those present were Messrs. Cathcart, Harley, Joers, Rottner, Bickford, Worden, Clark, Bartlett, Betten, Gregg, Budde, Freeman and Snyder.

Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved.

Final arrangements were made for Coin Week.

Mr. Herbert Walker was proposed for membership by Mr. C. L. Bickford. Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Cathcart: Georgia Continental currency, very fine; New Hampshire Continental currency; French war money.

Mr. Harley: Cuban 40 cents, proof, 1915.

Mr. Clark: \$5 greenback, Series of 1863, signed by Chittenden and Spinner, uncirculated.

Mr. Rottner: Fifty million marks, portrait Dr. Stein, in composition.

Dr. Brainard: Colonial currency of North Carolina and Vermont.

Mr. Bartlett: 1807 old-type \$2.50 gold piece, 1806 \$5 gold piece, 1800 \$10 gold piece, in very fine condition.

Mr. Joers: Full sheet of first postal issue, 1862, crisp, clean, uncirculated, unperforated, 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents, exhibited in celluloid containers, and in perfect condition.

Mr. Fisher: Five types of Louis XV, France, uncirculated; \$1 Bank of Cleveland bill.

Adjourned.—CHAS. H. FISHER, Secretary, care The Bailey Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

**WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.**—Minutes of the regular monthly meeting held Tuesday evening, February 3, 1925, at Carnegie Institute, Forbes street, Pittsburgh. Meeting came to order at 8.15 P. M., Mr. Locker, Vice-President, in the chair. Mr. Marlier, President, came later in the evening. Members present were Messrs. Locker, Gaede, Manning, Parker, Brown, Shallcross, Piper and Gies.

Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Piper: Nineteen beautiful bronze medals and plaques, uncirculated and proof.

Mr. Locker: Ninety-three small U. S. cents from 1856 to 1925, inclusive.

Mr. Manning: U. S. cent, 1823; one franc, 1809, Napoleon.

Mr. Marlier: Fifty very choice English coins, from Queen Anne to George V, including the very rare Queen Anne farthing.

Mr. Gies: Two Goloid dollars; U. S. cents, 1816, 2 varieties, 1817 to 1819; silver dollar, 1799, cracked obverse die.

Coin Week, February 15 to 21, will be observed by Messrs. Marlier, Locker, Gaede, Parker and Gies, who will have on exhibition a display of coins, medals and currency in the coin room at the Carnegie Institute.

Adjourned to meet the first Tuesday in March.—A. C. GIES, Secretary, 6260 Frankstown Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

**WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.**—Minutes of the regular monthly meeting, held Tuesday evening, March 3, 1925, at Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh. Meeting came to order at 8.15, Mr. Marlier in the chair. Members present were Messrs. Marlier, Locker, Kraft, Gaede, Manning and Gies. Visitors present were Master Donald Ross, 1067 Silverdale Street, and Miss Elizabeth Sheers, 727 Summerlea street.

The resignation of Mr. James A. Sloan was received and read and, on motion, was accepted.

Two price lists were received from Gutttag Bros.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Locker: Half dimes, 1800, 1846, 1838 O Mint, 1853 without arrows, and 1857. Quarters, 1796, 1804, 1815, 1818, 1819, 1821, 1824, 1825.

Mr. Manning: Silver dollars, 1840, 1848, and freak half dollar 1806, no stem, struck off to one side.



Mr. Gies: Half dollars, all S Mint, 1858, 59, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, and one S Mint 1859 with Chinese chop mark.

Mr. Marlier: 100 silver and copper coins of modern Africa.

Adjourned to meet first Tuesday in April.—A. C. GIES, Secretary, 6260 Frankstown Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

**ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.**—289th meeting held at the Municipal Museum, February 3rd, 1925, President John W. Horner in the chair. Members present: Messrs. Lange, Plumb, Horner, Dr. Parker, Sunday, Kolb, Burling, Gillette, Dr. French and Amberg.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Application for membership of Mr. Wm. Biel came up for action and he was duly elected a member of our Association.

Under head of new business, Coin Week was discussed and Messrs. Dr. French, Gillette, Horner and Lange agreed to look after the exhibits.

There being no further business before the meeting, we adjourned to February 17.—PAUL M. LANGE, Secretary, 817 Flower City Park, Rochester, N. Y.

**ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.**—290th meeting held at the Municipal Museum, February 17th, 1925, President John W. Horner in the chair. Members present: Messrs. Carey, Plumb, Biel, Horner, Lange, Borradale, Sunday, Kolb and Dr. French. Visitors present: Messrs. Buhholtz and Valentas.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Coin Week provided the entertainment tonight, little else being spoken of but our fine exhibits at Scrantom's Bookstore, State Street; Chillson's Drug Store, South Ave.; Millard's Drug Store, Dewey Ave.; Edwards Department Store, Main Street; Hettig's Drug Store, Main Street, and G. Dasser's Store, Clinton Avenue. Our exhibits aroused great interest, the show windows being inspected by many people and inquiries were made of many of the members.

Exhibits—By Mr. Plumb: 38 varieties of boquet sous in mint condition, including # 672 and 673.—P. M. LANGE, Secretary, 817 Flower City Park, Rochester, N. Y.

**NEW YORK JUNIOR NUMISMATIC CLUB.**—Minutes of the regular meeting of the New York Junior Numismatic Club, held at the home of Mr. Robert Robertson, by invitation, 140 Thirty-third Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., on Monday evening, March 2, 1925, 8.15 P. M. Present were Messrs. Leo Steidel, Jr., Julius Metzler, Adolph Klein, Jack Novack, Frank C. Condon, Trifone Stanicich and Robert Robertson.

Mr. Novack proposed Mr. La Main Dennis, of New York City, for membership.

The main exhibit for the evening was Mr. Robertson's large and beautiful collection of Swedish coins, comprising many scarce and interesting pieces from medieval to modern times. The cabinet which contained this fine collection was a source of wonder to us; not only because it was made by Mr. Robertson, but because of the fine workmanship and the plan of arranging the coins. Meeting adjourned 10.45 P. M.—ADOLPH KLEIN, Secretary-Treasurer, 6830 Ridge Blvd., Brooklyn, New York City.

### RED JACKET INDIAN MEDALS WANTED IN LOTS.

An Ohio collector wrote Thomas L. Elder recently, enclosing prints of the obverse and reverse of the Red Jacket Indian medal issued by George Washington, with the following inquiry:

"You will please find enclosed print of a medal 1795 Indian medal. I understand that wuite a few wwre struck by the Federal Government for the Indians. And are also not very scarce. Have you any on hand? If so send me one by regustar mail at net price. And can you furnish these in lots say of hal doz and dozen. I do not care for any restrike medals, or any kind but if you have any of these also you may send one of these on approval. Awaiting your reply. With best wishes I beg to remain, etc. P. S.—Only the 1795 date of the above medal desired."

### NEW JERSEY COINS PLACED IN CORNERSTONE.

The cornerstone of the new county buildings at Woodbury, Gloucester county, New Jersey, was laid on March 14. In the stone were placed a New Jersey cent of 1786, five New Jersey cents of 1787, and eight colonial notes of New Jersey, dated March, 1776, as well as several historical books, pamphlets and newspapers containing items about Gloucester county. In addition, there was placed in the stone a Mark Newby halfpenny. Newby was a resident of Old Gloucester county and was a member of the General Assembly of West Jersey, which, in May, 1682, passed a law making Newby's coins legal tender for a halfpenny in the province of West Jersey to the extent of five shillings in one payment. The ceremonies of laying the cornerstone were in charge of the Gloucester County Historical Society of Woodbury, of which Frank H. Stewart, a member of the A. N. A., is president.

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### SALE OF A COLLECTION OF LATIN-AMERICAN PIECES.

The sale of a large collection of Latin-American coins, medals and proclamation pieces, something unusual in these days, is announced by the Elder Coin and Curio Corporation to take place about the first of June. It is known as The George Steele Skilton Collection and is sold by order of the executrix of the estate. It is said to be rich in Mexican and Spanish-American issues of all kinds. It is the first large collection of its kind to be sold in the United States for a number of years, and is said to rank second only to the Fonrobert collection, sold in Berlin in 1877 and 1878.

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### BOOK ON THE HISTORY OF THE FIRST UNITED STATES MINT.

Announcement is made that a new work, "History of the First United States Mint, Its People and Its Operations," is just published. It is by Frank H. Stewart, president of the Gloucester County (N. J.) Historical Society and historian of the New Jersey Society of Pennsylvania. It is an octavo of 208 pages, bound in red cloth, gilt, and profusely illustrated. The edition is limited to 500 copies. William J. Campbell, 223 South Sydenham street, Philadelphia, is the publisher.

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### AUCTION SALE OF GOLD COINS.

Seldom is a collection made up entirely of gold coins offered at auction. Such a collection, brought together by Judge Charles W. Slack, of San Francisco, Cal., is announced to be sold in the near future by B. Max Mehl, of Fort Worth, Texas. The coins are mainly those of the pioneer or territorial series, and includes twelve \$50 gold pieces.

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### SUCCESSOR TO ENGRAVER MORGAN NAMED.

President Coolidge has named John R. Sinnock, of Philadelphia, an engraver at the United States mint at Philadelphia, to succeed the late George T. Morgan, who died early this year. The importance attached to this position by the Government may be indicated by the fact that the Senate is required to confirm the nomination.

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### ALBANIA HAS NO COINAGE SYSTEM OF ITS OWN.

Albania has no coinage system yet. The proposed future units are those of the Latin Union. The French gold Napoleon and the Austrian silver crown are the most widely used coins. Italian lire and Turkish coins are also accepted.



ANNOUNCING

# The "Romance of the Pioneers"

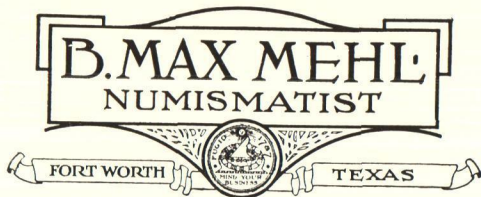
A Mehl Sale composed entirely  
of Gold Coins—mainly of the  
Pioneers of the Golden West!

The Collection Formed by and the Property of  
**JUDGE CHARLES W. SLACK,**  
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This is by far the most important collection of its kind  
ever before offered. Rarities too numerous to mention.  
(Twelve (12) \$50.00 Gold Pieces). Etc., etc.

Beautiful catalog now in preparation. The illustrations or reproductions of the coins to be in their actual gold color.

If not on my "MEHLING LIST," write for  
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Largest Numismatic Establishment in the United States.  
Nearly a quarter of a century of successful numismatic experience.

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By the time this book is issued you will have received an auction catalogue of my

## APRIL 24-25 SALE.

If you have not, send for it at once. Some very nice material and plenty of it.

There will be one more Sale before the Summer, and if you contemplate sending any material for this Sale, will be pleased to quote you prices on application.

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**RECENTLY ACQUIRED A COLLECTION  
FAIRLY RICH IN**

**CIVIL WAR TOKENS,  
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Kindly specify your wants.

**NUMISMATIC BOOKS FOR SALE.**

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Crosby's Early Coins of America.  
Dickeson's Numismatic Journal.  
Haseltine's Type Tables.  
Valentine's Fractional Currency.  
Scott's Copper and Nickel Catalogue.  
Scott's Silver and Gold Catalogue.  
Priced Catalogues EARLE SALE.  
Priced Catalogues STICKNEY SALE.  
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Priced Catalogue H. P. SMITH.  
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And many others.

**WANTED.**

1803 Cent, large date. Rev., small fraction, 11 berries.  
1807 Cent, small 7 over small 6.

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## BYZANTINE GOLD.

Eudocia, 395-404, Solidus, F.	\$5.25
Basilicus, 476-477, Solidus, V. F.	11.50
Justinian I, 527-565, Solidus, V. F.	9.50
Marcus Tiberius, 582-602, Solidus, F.	6.75
Heraclius, 613-641, Solidus, V. F.	11.25
Basil I and Constantine, 867-886, Solidus, V. F.	8.50
Constantine XI, 1025-1028, Nomisma, V. F.	10.00
Constantine XII, 1042-1055, Solidus, F.	9.75
Romanus IV and Eudocia, 1067-1070, Cupped Gold Solidus, F.	9.00
Nicephorus III, 1078-1081, Cupped Gold Solidus, F.	9.75
Johannes II, 1118-1143, Cupped Gold Solidus, F.	10.25

## VENETIAN GOLD.

Christoforo Moro, Zecchino, V. F.	5.50
Andrea Gritti, Scudo d'Oro, Ex. F.	7.75
Pasquale Cicogna, Zecchino, V. F.	4.50
Francesco Erizzo, Zecchino, V. F.	4.75
Aloys Contarini, Zecchino, Ex. F.	5.25
Antonio Giustiano, Zecchino, Ex. F.	4.75
Aloys Mocenigo III, ½ Zecchino, V. G.	2.25
Ludovico Manin, Zecchino, V. F.	5.25
Francesco di Lovena, Zecchino, F.	4.25
Rome, Valentianus III, Solidus, V. F.	7.75
Achaia, Robert of Anjou, 1346-1363, Sequin, Ex. F., Very Rare	23.50
Flanders, William V, Chaise d'Or, V. F.	9.50
Parma, Marie Louise, 40 Lire, 1821, Ex. F.	14.50

Russia, Nicholas II, 5 Roubles, 1898, Ex. F.	3.00
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## SILVER COINS.

Afghanistan, ½ Rupee, 1896, F.	.50
Alsace, Thaler, 1608, Ex. F.	4.00
Austria, Thaler, 1657, Unc.	3.50
Austria, ½ Thaler, 1778, Ex. F.	1.50
Brandenburg-Bayreuth, Thaler, 1766, F.	2.50
Bremen, Gulden, 1666, V. F.	.90
Br. Luneberg, Thaler, 1604, F.	2.75
Same, Gulden, 1709, Ex. F.	1.25
Same, Gulden, 1796, Ex. F.	1.25
Cambodia, Tical, 1846, V. F.	3.00
China, Sun Yat Sen Memento to Dollar, Unc.	2.50
China, Sun Yat Sen, Dollar, Ex. F.	2.25
Denmark, 4 Mark, 1679, V. F.	2.50
Freiburg, ¼ Thaler, 1545, V. G.	1.10
Hessen-Cassel, Gulden, 1767, V. F.	1.75
Same, ¼ Thaler, 1767, F.	.65
Hungary, ½ Thaler, 1698, V. F.	1.50
Same, ½ Thaler, 1699, Ex. F.	1.50
Same, ½ Thaler, 1701, Ex. F.	1.25
Same, Thaler, 1698, Unc.	2.75
Same, The Malcontents under Racoczy, ½ Thaler, 1705, V. F.	1.50
Same as last, 1706, Ex. F.	1.75
Norway, Specie, 1634, V. F.	4.50
Nuremberg, Thaler, 1761, V. F.	2.50
Same, City View, 1765, F.	2.25
Poland and Lithuania, large assortment of the smaller denom., dated 1510 onward, from 20 cents each, fine to unc.	
Lithuania, "Breit-Groschen," 1535 and 1536, Fine, \$1.75; V. F., \$2.	
Russia, ¼, ½ and 1 Rubles, many dates and rulers, from 75 cents each and upwards.	

Cash with order. If you are not satisfied, your remittance will be returned without question.

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## THE MOST IMPORTANT COLLECTION OF Latin-American Coins, Proclamation Pieces and Medals Ever Offered in America.

We Believe it Ranks Second Only to the Fonrobert Collection.

Includes Over a Thousand Proclamation Coins, Medals  
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Magnificent Series Relating to Colonial America and the United States, with Two Very Rare American Colonial Silver Pieces of Charles III, struck for Florida, bearing the dates about 1760 and Name of Florida on Reverse. Rare Early Double Crowns relating to Cuba and dated prior to 1700. Magnificent Early Portrait Medals in Silver, etc.

Spanish and Mexican Gold Coins from the time of Charles and Johanna. A Great Collection of Heavy Medals in both Silver and Bronze, with many Bronze Gilt. Large offering of European Medals in Silver and Bronze.

Thousands of Mexican and Spanish Silver and Copper Coins of the regular issue and Unique Pieces. Splendid Collection of Morelos in both Copper and Silver. A magnificent and extensive series of old Restrikes of Mexican Proclamation Pesos in both Silver and Copper.

About Six Hundred Ancient Coins in Bronze and Silver.

In addition, in the same collection, a U. S. Cent Collection, Various Colonials, Tokens, Medals of the United States.

Also some Fine and Rare European Silver Coins, including Double and Triple Crowns struck by Philip III and IV of Spain for Holland, Flanders, etc.

Swedish Silver Coins and Medals, Foreign Copper Coins of Canada, England, France, etc. In fact, this description gives a very faint impression of the importance and size of this collection, which is one of the largest ever offered in America. The total weight of it is something around 450 pounds.

Besides The George Steele Skilton Collection there will be two preceding sessions of material belonging to others, which will include a large variety of American and Foreign Gold Coins.

**THE SALE WILL INCLUDE FOUR DAYS OF SELLING.  
DATES AROUND THE FIRST OF JUNE.**

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(Illustration is actual size.)

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## PRESIDENT MORITZ WORMSER

By the American Numismatic Association  
At the 1924 Cleveland Convention

As a token of appreciation of his untiring efforts in behalf of a Greater A. N. A. during his administration, 1922, 1923 and 1924.

A single specimen has been struck in gold for presentation to President Wormser. A few specimens have been struck in silver and a number in bronze, which will be sold to members of the A. N. A. and others interested.

The design is by J. M. Swanson, of Newark, N. J., and the medals were struck by the Medallie Art Company, of New York City, both of whom are members of the A. N. A.

### PRICE:

**Bronze (only a few left) . . . . . \$2.50**

The silver medals are all sold.

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I shall continue the holding of my monthly mail auction sales of coins and paper money during the spring and summer.

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We are both losing if you are a live collector and not on my mailing list. A postal card will get you on.

My twelfth sale will be held about the last of April and will be the best yet. Something for every collector.

My latest record is \$95 for a 1796 half dollar in one of my recent sales.

### FOR EASTER I OFFER:

Travancore, India, old and new types chuckrum, among smallest copper coins in existence, nice condition, the two for....	\$ .25
Large U. S. Cents, 40 different dates, good .....	2.25
10 varieties Mexican paper money, crisp and handsome .....	.30
1796 U. S. dollar, small date, very good .....	5.00
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1801 U. S. dollar, very good, first star near bust .....	4.00

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For the beginner or for the variety collector.

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From many countries.

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### My April Offering.

\$5	Demand Note, in nice condition for this note . . . .	\$20.00
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Also a multiplicity of One and Two Dollar Notes of the Series 1862, 1869, 1874, 1875, 1878, 1880, 1886, 1890, 1891, in crisp, uncirculated condition.

Send a list of your wants and I will quote prices.

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## U. S. Coins For Sale.

### CENTS.

1793, Crosby 11-J, Good . . . .	\$6.25
1814, Plain 4, Unc. . . . .	4.00
1818, A. 10, Unc. . . . .	.90
1826, A. 5, Unc., sharp . . . . .	6.00
1835, A. 7, Unc. . . . .	5.00
1837, Plain Hair Cord, Unc. . . .	1.75
1838, Unc. . . . .	3.00
1839 over 36, Good . . . . .	3.50
1840, Small date, broken die, Unc. . . . .	5.00
1847, E. F. . . . .	.50
1854, V. F. . . . .	.25
1855, Straight 5, V. F. . . . .	.30
1857, Small date, Unc., \$1.00; V. F. . . . .	.45
1918 Lincoln Half Dollar, Unc. .	1.30
1922 Grant Half Dollar, Unc. . .	1.15

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## PAPER MONEY.

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A collection of specimens is not expensive.

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